The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,080.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871. [Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five
Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do ..... „ 2 8
Third do ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ *As.*

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 5 *As.* per line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

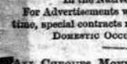
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,337 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Oct. 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 24	Leave Tuticorin	Nov. 1
„ Ratnagherry	25	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	25	„ Galle	3
„ Carwar	26	„ Negapatam	6
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	9
„ Tellicherry	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Calicut	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	29	„ Gopalpore	12
„ Cochin	30	„ False Point	13
„ Aleapey	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	14

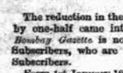
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), limited Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

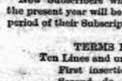
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,610 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Oct. 30	Leave BUSSORAH	Nov. 17
„ Kurrachee	Nov. 3	„ Fao	17
„ Guadur	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Muscat	6	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Linga	10	„ Muscat	24
„ Naples	50	„ Guadur	24
„ Lashorn	50	„ Kurrachee	29
„ Genoa	50	Arrive BOMBAY	Dec 2
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottes, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COASTS AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay	Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder	Friday
Arrive Diu	Wednesday	„ Dwarka	Saturday
„ Verawul	do	„ Kutch Mandl.	do
„ Mangarole	Thursday	„ Kurrachee	Sunday.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 tons, 300 H.P., Commander A. Atherton, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)

THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship ERL KING, 1,068 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,250 effective, Jons Stabel, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£35
Do. to Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

"WILSON LINE."

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 7th November.)

MESSRS. THOS. WILSON, SONS, & Co.'s very fine new screw steamship ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, 300 H. P., which left London on 27th ultimo.

This favourite Steamer (built last year for the Mail Service between England and Sweden, to steam 12 knots) is specially adapted for Passengers, of whom she has always carried a full complement. Her accommodation, which is arranged amidships and thus removed from the vibration of the machinery, is well ventilated, and of an exceptionally good description.

There are Cabins for 42 first, and 36 second, class Passengers, plans of which can be seen at our Office. Carries a Surgeon and Steward.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Liverpool... } Exclusive of Wines and spirits, which can be had on board. } £50
Do. to Suez ... } } „ 30
2nd Class to Liverpool ... } } „ 39

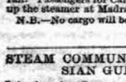
Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 30th, at the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	49	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

HENDERSON'S PATENT DIAGONAL KNIFE FOR COTTON GINS.

—The Mofussil Company, Limited, is now prepared to Register Orders for these Knives for the coming Season.

JAMES MELVILLE,
General Manager.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE (3,743 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

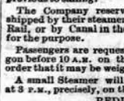
The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 320
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,118 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general of this Presidency, that they have removed their Office to No. 4, Forbes Street, next to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s Office.

NOTICE.

For sale, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.

One black Australian Horse, 15-2 hands high, 7 years old, fast in harness, perfectly sound and free from vice.

ALSO,

One C Spring Buggy and Single Harness, both almost new. The former was built for present owner only, 9 months ago.

For further particulars apply to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

For Steamer Columbian.

AUCTION SALE OF TWIST AND COPPER.

Under instructions Messrs. ENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the foll wing Twist and Copper saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane—

Per Codabux—

No Marks—12 Cases and 2 Bundles Twist
Lloyd's Agents—43 Cas s Twist
5 ditto ditto and Sundries

Lloyd's Agents—6 Bundles Twist
No Mark—1 Case Copper or Yellow Metal Sheets
6 Nos.—6 Pieces ditto ditto
Lloyd's Agents— 5 Cas s Copper or Yellow Metal Sheets.
42 ditto ditto

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery, Gla-sware, a first class Mahogany grand Square Pianoforte, by Pisgell & Co., Carriages, Horses, &c., at Tardeo, near the Grant Road Station.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be pub lished, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sa e.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 17th October 1871.

HOTELS.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests ; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION ; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

Mr. P. Mendosa, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The Terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 5TH of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, fr m which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regards paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,800 Tons, Captain Child, will sail for the above Ports on the 15th proximo.

For Passage apply to HAJEE IBRAM HAJEE DADA, Office at Nacoda Molla, No. 91, or to the Und rsigned.

For Freight and particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF PIECE-GOODS AND TWIST.

ON and after the 1st NOVEMBER next the undermentioned SPECIAL REDUCED RATES per Maund, for the co veyance, by this Railway, between BOMBAY and JUBBULPORE, of PIECE-GOODS and TWIST when booked through between Bombay and the Stations beyond Jubbulpore on the East Indian ; the Scinde Punjab and Delhi ; and the Oudh and Rohilcund Railways ; and for Piece-Goods and Twist between Bombay and Jubbulpore, will come into force, viz

Between Bombay and Jubbulpore, when booked through to or from the Stations beyond Jubbulpore, on the E. I. ; the S. P. and D. ; and the O. and R. Railways.

		Rs. a. p.
COTTON PIECE-GOODS...	Packed	2 13 4
	Unpacked	2 6 1
	With Silk	2 15 1
TWIST	Packed	2 13 4
	Unpacked	2 6 1
	Silk	2 6 1

Between Bombay and Jubbulpore station.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS...	Packed	2 3 1
	Unpacked	2 14 1
	With Silk	3 9 1
TWIST	Packed	2 3 1
	Unpacked	2 14 1
	Silk	2 14 1

These Rates include Collection or Delivery in Bombay ; but if that service is not performed by the Company a Drawback of Three Pies per maund will be allowed.

The Rates for these Goods between Bombay and some of the Stations in the Jubbulpore District, will, on and after the same date, be also r duced ; of which full information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 15th October 1871. General Traffic Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

STILL MORE WONDERS,
MORE MUSIC,
MORE COMICALITIES,
MORE FUN.

THE THIRD, OR GOBLIN, PROGRAMME WILL BE PRESENTED FOR THE FIRST TIME ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 18TH, BY Mr. ROBERT HELLER.

PART I. WONDERS.
1. DESSICATED CANARIES.
2. AN UBIQUITOUS SOVEREIGN.
3. THE MARVELLOUS PEACOCK, with an original Translation of Ovid.
4. THE SILVER RINGS (by request).
5. THE CRYSTAL CASKET.
6. LUCIFER'S PUNCH-BOWL.

PART II. MUSIC.

Mr. Heller will perform on his magnificent Grand Pianoforte, in TWO SOLOS—

1. Brilliant Variations on Airs from *L'Elisir d'Amore*.
2. Ballad—"Home, Sweet Home." Arranged by *Thalberg*.

After which the famous

GOBLIN DRUM CORPS,

Consisting of 63 Goblins, who will invisibly perform

JULIEN'S DRUM POLKA,

Accompanied by Mr. Heller.

PART III. MYSTERY.

At the request of many, MISS HAYDEE HELLER will repeat her Unfathomable Mystery of

SUPERNATURAL VISION.

PART IV. FUN.

The veritable Scrio-Comic-Historic-Tragic Performance of

PUNCH AND JUDY.

The best Punch and Judy out of London.

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5 ; STALLS, Rs. 3 ; UPPER CIRCLE, Rs. 2.

Doors open at 7 ; commence at 9.

Carriages can be ordered at 11.

Box Office open every day, and Seats can be secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Fort.

ON THURSDAY.

A GRAND NATIVE PERFORMANCE.

ON SATURDAY, Miss Haydee begs respectfully to announce HER BENEFIT. A NEW PROGRAMME. Miss Heller will appear for the first time in her PORTFOLIO OF LIVING PICTURES.

TO the DIRECTORS of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited.)

Gentlemen,—We, the Undersigned, Registered Shareholders of the above Company, require you forthwith to CONVENE an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to pass the following Resolution :—

"That the Funds of the Company be INVESTED in the PURCHASE of the SHARES in the Mazagon Land Company (Limited), at a price not exceeding Rupees 1,000 ONE THOUSAND and FIFTY per Share, after leaving a balance of Rupees (25,000) TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND, for the working expenses."—We are, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

Panachand Jadowjee,	Dwarkanath Narayen,
Bhowajee Cusulchund,	Rustomjee Jamasjee,
Moorarjee Ludha,	Cowasjee Byramjee Pavree,
Monkchund Dewchund,	Nusserwanjee Rustomjee,
Cooverjee Pestonjee,	Limshaw Eduljee,
Nowrojee Jehangeer Ganudia,	Nemoojee Sorabjee,
Cheomal Motecial,	Vussonjee Hutrakchund,
Burjorjee Jamsetjee,	Burjorjee Muncherjee Convalla,
Ardaseer Nowrojee Nadursha,	Hormarjee Temuljee,
Eduljee Shapoorjee,	Joosub Hajee Ahmed,
Lulloobhoy Pranjeevundass,	Chutoorbhooj Bhanjee.

Bombay, 3rd October 1871.

NOTICE.—In compliance with the above Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS is hereby convened TO BE HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 30th October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the Resolution therein mentioned.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 27th, till MONDAY the 30th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR, Secretary.

No. 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, 14th October 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1—Letter from the Clerk of the Peace, intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the months of July and August 1871, and that they are on the table.

2—Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 2315 of 1871, General Department, dated 23rd August last, intimating that His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that a Committee be appointed by the Justices in Quarter Sessions assembled to visit and inquire into the present condition of the Finances of the Bombay Municipality.

3—Letter from the Accountant General, No. G/2093, dated 1st September 1871, inquiring when the subject of his letter No. G/1422, dated 14th July last, would be disposed of.

4—Resignations of H. Maxwell, Esq., and Narayan Vassudeo, Esq., as Members of the Finance Committee.

5—The Annual Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1870.

6—Report of Auditors on the Accounts of 1869 and 1870.

7—Letter from Mr. Russell Aitken to the Clerk to the Justices, dated September 1871, on the subject of Captain Tulloch's Report on the Vehar Dams.

8—Letters from Lingoo Rajanna, complaining that his house was pulled down by Municipal Officers without previous notice being given to that effect, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.

9—The Municipal Commissioner to apply for sanction to the sale by public auction of a piece of vacant ground in Meadow Street.

Papers will be circulated before the Meeting.

I hereby also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872 will be considered.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 16th October 1871.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for a RETAIL WAREHOUSE.—Apply to R. S., Office of this Paper.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL

has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acidity palateable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort and Byculla) and POONA.

SILVER WARE,

OF THE

BEST LONDON WORKMANSHIP,

In a variety of beautiful designs.

Bouquet Holders.	Cigar Cases.
Butter Knives.	Pencil Cases.
Christening Cups.	Goblets.
Christening Suites.	Napkin Rings.
	Presentation Salvers.
	Salt Cellars, Spoons, Snuff Boxes.

Each article is of Standard Silver, and bears the Hall mark.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

ON and AFTER 1st NOVEMBER next, this AGENCY will RESUME PAYMENT OF INTEREST on Current Deposit Account.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's

BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to their spare time. Ma'ame Cauvin has received her Diplo-ma from the French Academy.

No. 2, Bell Lane.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE Advertiser is PREPARED to ADVANCE MONEY against DOCUMENTS or PERSONAL SECURITY. Strict privacy guaranteed. Address A. C., care of this Paper.

NOTICE !!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR

AND

MR. W. BENNEE,

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PANCHGUNNY.

MRS. SCOTT begs to inform her friends and the Public that she has OPENED a GIRLS' SCHOOL AT PANCHGUNNY, and has room for a limited number of Boarders.

Her Charges are, for Boarders Rs. 80, and for Day Scholars Rs. 6 per mensem, or less if more than one of a family be sent.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. SCOTT, Lionel Cottage, Panchgunny.

Panchgunny, 11th October 1871.

THE ORIENTAL STEAM PRINTING PRESS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above PRINTING PRESS has been REMOVED from Bhendy Bazaar, Jail Road, to No. 1, ASH LANE, Fort, in the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. A. C. Gumgeat & Co., next to the Currency Office, where Newspaper, Book, Job and Lithograph Printing in English, Sanscrit, Marathi, Guzarati, Arabic, Persian, Oordoo and Hindustani, as also Machine Ruling, Numerical Paging, Perforating, and Book Binding in all its branches, will be executed at moderate rates.

All Orders will be gratefully received and neatly and promptly attended to.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, 9th October 1871.

THE BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (now in voluntary Liquidation):—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, will be HELD at the Office of the Liquidators, near Raikhud Gate, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th of October 1871, for the following purposes :—

1. To hear the Liquidators' Report and receive their Accounts showing the manner in which such winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed.
2. And, if approved, to adopt the same.
3. And also to pass a Resolution dissolving the said Company, and also to transact such other business which may be deemed advisable for the purpose aforesaid.

ઊમાશાઈ હરીશાંઈ, } Liquidators.
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, }

Ahmedabad, 25th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, Metal from), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of March 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commissio

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Mandi Bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Govt. Dunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS, 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 16 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branches—POONA and SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Albert's of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fitting of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Coating, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lisovain's Patent), Price One Saillong each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM,
COLONIAL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for shares in general.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value of Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,500	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
20,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	597
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	193½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	375	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	92
19,000	250	all	12 Do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New Shares ..... Ditto	126
.....	£20	43 10 2	do.		
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19 6 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,530
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
100	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	945
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	300

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 14th Oct., compared with the statement issued on 7th October :—

LIABILITIES.	7th Oct.	14th Oct.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	221,05,928	235,38,598
Do. do. do. at Branches.	31,55,596	21,50,064
Other Deposits	146,78,176	153,66,799
Post Bills	36,747	37,198
Cash Credits, undrawn	11,43,025	10,49,278
Rs.	476,19,072	486,41,869
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	51,56,575	57,50,127
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	97,53,224	98,72,721
Loans, on Security of do do.	14,14,375	14,12,44
Current Accounts overdrawn	13,446	11,782
Bills Discounted	99,96,317	89,90,827
Stamps	7,554	7,578
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,90,062		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,35,062	4,35,062
Bullion	15,04,377	13,9[illegible],029
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,59,310	1,71,219
Cash and Currency Notes	191,78,892	209,54,580
Rs.	476,19,072	486,41,869

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—16TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th October, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 2 minutes

Via Turkey, 14th October, 3-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th October, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 8th October, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 1 minute.

Via Red Sea, 16th October, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 43 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 15th to 9 P.M. of the 16th October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 25	0 2
„ Kurrachee	1 0	0 3
„ Madras	0 30	0 4

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th Oct., 2 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Oct., 6-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 15th Oct., 2-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th Oct. 7-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH OCTOBER.

London ...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£3 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bulk	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Ossglasd ...	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 955 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ..Sailer		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Fort charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Vastal	Nacoda	Damaun, Oct. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Callirrhoe	Irwin	Liverpool.
	Cashmere (s)	Avern	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sir J. H. Carnac, to the Coast and Goa.

Steamer Pearl, to the Malabar Coast.

Steamer Earl Canning, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
13	Meinam (P S)	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
12	Bangalore (s)	Suez.
	Euphrates (s)	Bombay.
13	Meinam (P S)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 16th October, 8-25 A.M.—Steamer from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alonzo (s), 26 bales paper, A Spinning Co; 3 cases champagne, A Burjorjee Watia & Co.

Victoria Cross, 48 packages earthenware, J Ramtoola; 6 crates earthenware, S Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Victoria Cross, 63 kegs iron nails, N Chandabhoy; 30 cases slates, C A Rahemoon.

Albert Victor, 25 drums linseed oil, 3 casks chrome and 6 casks colored, T Abdoolally & Co; 110 cases copper sheet brazier, H B Touche & Co.

Bagdad (s), 3 bales paper, E Sumsoodin.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Manchester, 20 rolls sheet lead, and 6 casks lead pipes, Robert Brown & Co; 15 cases sulphuric acid, J Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, (s), 38 casks rough sulphur, and 15 cases claret, Aldridge & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Erl King, (s), 40 bales cotton, S Sreeeurson; 95 bales cotton, R Moteechund; 100 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 50 bales cotton, L Mooljee; 41 chests indigo, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co; 20 bales cotton, J Lndha; 1,009 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee.

Pericles, 164 bales cotton rags, T Gungadas; 25 bales cotton, C Potamber.

Khedive (s), 125 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 25 bales cotton, M Rathee; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, L Bhairamal; 17 bales skins, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 20 bales cotton, G Somjee; 90 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 48 bales cotton, M Jewraz; 125 bales cotton, Forbes & Co; 62 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 138 bales wool, M Jaitha; 29 bales hides, D Mahomed; 70 bales wool, B Canjee; 300 bales cotton, R Mooljee; 10 bales cotton, P Merwanjee; 50 bales wool, M Toolseedas; 110 bales cotton, and 8 bales wool, C Purdonjee; 70 bales cotton, P Pairaz; 81 bales cotton, C Modonjee.

Alonzo (s), 7 casks, Mhow oil, and 2 bags mowa seed, W Nicol & Co; 76 bales coton, V Panachund.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 15 cases mother o'pearl shell, C Nanjee; 48 cases cardamums, T Arabee; 150 bales hides, S M G Hoosen; 69 pieces E teeth, B Vullybhoy.

Erl King (s), 12 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR OSSEGA.

Khedive (s), 200 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 110 bales cotton, M Dama & Co; 132 bales cotton, E Ebram; 75 bales cotton, L Dattoo.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 16th Oct, 11-25 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 82, fall of rain 1 inch.

MANGALORE, 16th Oct, 12 NOON.—Weather fair, thermometer 84 fall of rain 10 cents.

CANANORE, 16th Oct, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 30·040.

CARWAR, 16th Oct, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 83, barometer 29·95.

TUTICORIN, 16th Oct, 6-12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 86, barometer 29·765.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Leacock, Captain, 21st Native Infantry, or Marine Battalion, from leave, from Matheran.

Jayakar, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

McLeod, Colonel, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

Young, Lieutenant, 29th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

Kirby, Colonel, Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.

Fenton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Lloyd, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Warden, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 9-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGIER READYMONEY, C.S.I.

PROPOSED STATUE.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGIER READYMONEY, C.S.I., is justly celebrated over the whole of India—and his name is to no small extent familiar in England and on the Continent of Europe—for his princely benefactions. The munificent sums bestowed in the cause of charity by this benevolent and public-spirited gentleman have always been characterized by an enlightened purpose and an anxious desire to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men. For nearly a quarter of a century the stream of his charity has been constantly flowing, and during that period (leaving out of consideration his large private benefactions) Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier has given to objects of public charity nearly 15 lacs of rupees. The catholic character of his donations and his benevolent sympathy for the poor and needy of all castes and creeds are abundantly evident from the nature of a few of his most prominent benefactions, which are briefly mentioned here.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier has built an Hospital at Surat at a cost of Rs. 72,000, and an Eye Hospital in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 1,12,000. He contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the construction and establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, Sind, and has given largely to Dispensaries in several towns in the Presidency, some of which have been established and maintained at his own expense.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier has ever done his utmost to promote the spread of education amongst his countrymen, and his efforts in this respect must always be remembered with gratitude, and will form an imperishable monument to his name. For a building for Elphinstone College (now known as Cowasjee Jehangier's Buildings) he has given two lakhs of rupees; for erecting the University Hall, one lakh; for the Poona Engineering College, Rs. 50,000; and he has besides established and maintains schools in various mofussil towns and villages. His generous donations towards educational institutions, and the scholarships he has founded in connection with them, are well known.

The different charitable institutions in this Presidency have often benefited by his unstinted liberality. Not long ago he contributed Rs. 50,000 for a Home for European strangers; and to every establishment for the maintenance of the poor, the aged, the infirm, and the friendless orphan, which required monetary aid, he has invariably extended a helping hand. Neither has the thirsty wayfarer been forgotten, for through his benevolence many drinking fountains have been erected throughout the city.

Nor have Mr. Cowasjee's charities been confined to his own country: they have extended to Europe. His munificent donations to charitable institutions in England, and his handsome subscriptions for the relief of the sick and wounded of both nations during the recent Continental War, will long remain fresh in the recollection of every one.

There is, of course, no attempt made here to recount every instance of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's generous philanthropy; to do so is needless, and would be a laborious task.

It has long been felt that something should be done by the people of Bombay to express their high sense of his character as a great public benefactor; and it is thought by many influential citizens, both European and native, that this can be most appropriately effected by placing a statue of Mr. Cowasjee in the Elphinstone College Buildings, or in some other public institution in this city, founded or endowed by him.

In the event of the funds raised being more than are required for the statue, the balance will be disposed of by the committee in some further object to perpetuate the name of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier.

To give effect to this desire the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee for raising subscriptions :—

The Hon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C S I, Chairman
The Hon A Rogers
The Hon James Gibbs
The Hon Mungaldas Nathoobhoy
The Hon Byramjee Jejeebhoy
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq
Ronald Seymour Fitzgerald, Esq
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq
F F Lidderdale, Esq
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq
Venaekrao Jagonathjee Sunkersett, Esq
Arthur Crawford, Esq
J. A. Forbes, Esq
Kesowjee Naik, Esq
John Connon, Esq
Dr. W G Hunter
F Souter, Esq, C S I
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq
Khursedjee Nusservanjee Cama, Esq
Dr. Bhau Dajee
K M Chatfield, Esq
Jadabhoy Rustomjee, Esq
Dr. John Mackenzie
Captain H F Hancock, R E
Narayen Wasoodevjee, Esq
M Mull, Esq
Cursetjee Purdoonjee, Esq
Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq
James Taylor, Esq
Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq
Shantaram Narayen, Esq
Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq
Nicholas Fernandes, Esq
Lakhmidas Khimjee, Esq
Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Esq
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq
Ardesheer Framjee Moos, Esq
Dwarkadass Yussonjee, Esq
Morarjee Goculdass, Esq
Khutao Mucunjee, Esq
Dr. S A de Carvalho
Nakhoda Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hossein Rogay, Esq
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Hajee Ismail Hajee Habbib, Esq
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq
Khursedjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq
Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq
Tapidas Varjdas, Esq
Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, Esq
Shivlal Motilal, Esq
Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Esq
Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq
Bala Mungesh Wagle, Esq
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Esq
Dr Shantaram Wittul
Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq, Hon Secretary.

Subscriptions may be paid into the New Bank of Bombay to the credit of the "Cowasjee Jehangier Statue Fund."

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Bombay, 11th Oct. 1871. Hon. Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ELDER—October 9th, at Bonnie Brae, Shillong, the wife of Captain W. A. Elder, of a son.
FRYE—October 12th, at No. 2, Robinson Street, the wife of C. F. Frye, Esq., of a son.
FINK—October 12th, at No. 3, Fancy Lane, the wife of H. R. Fink, Esq., of a daughter.
NORTH—October 10th, at Mysore, the wife of J. G. North, Esq., of a son.
WATSON—October 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. U. K. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—HOCKLY—October 12th, at Calcutta, at the Baptist Chapel, by the Rev. A. Williams, Edward Berkely Graham, to Lizzie Annie Hockly, relict of the late W. H. Hockly.
WILKINS—JOYCE—October 12th, at Saint Mary's Church, Rajahmundry, by the Rev. W. Leeming, M.A., Senior Chaplain, Thomas Wilkins, Overseer D. P. W., to Margaret Lydia, eldest daughter of Conductor J. Joyce, Dowlaishwaram.

DEATHS.

MCDONALD—October 11th, at Calcutta, of disease of the heart, John McDonald, late Superintendent Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co's Press, aged 36 years.
ROBINSON—October 2nd, at Nowgong, Bundelcund, Central Provinces, Captain Thomas Stewart Moore Robinson, first Wing Subaltern 15th Regiment M. N. I., aged 36 years 11 months.
SHORTT—October 10th, at Bellary, Lydia, the beloved wife of Robert D. Shortt, Town Inspector of Police, aged 21 years 4 months and 12 days.
SMITH—October 2nd, at Seebsaugor, Assam, John Smith, Manager of the Seebsangor Tea Concern.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.

THERE is, perhaps, no body of men who have it in their power to produce good or evil to themselves and fellow-creatures with greater certainty than those included under the designation "Subordinate Medical Department." Their functions are of the highest importance, and their responsibilities of the gravest kind. We can easily understand, therefore, the very strict hand Lord Napier of Magdala has determined to hold over any misconduct, more especially if accompanied with intemperance, that may occur in the ranks of this department; and when it is recollected that nothing short of life or death frequently hangs upon the action necessary at the moment, no one can be surprised at prompt and effectual preventive steps being taken to lessen such evils as must be associated with a carelessness, or unfitness, to perform such responsible duties. In a late issue of the *Delhi Gazette* a member of the department writes in an apologetic strain, and, although he is forced to acknowledge the existence of much intemperance amongst his brethren, he does not allow as its real cause any loss of *moral* amongst the members, but would rather place the blame upon (what we are fully convinced is an imaginary evil) a general overbearing tyranny on the part of the executive medical officers, and "an apathy shown for the welfare and comfort of the members of the subordinate medical department." It is all very well to make assertions, and attribute results to evils, that, if they exist at all, are certainly exceptional and far from universal. If the members of the subordinate medical service find themselves treated with disrespect by the non-commissioned officers and men with whom they are associated, it would be well for them to "enquire within," as to whether their own conduct, qualifications, and habits, entitle them to the homage they certainly deserve. Would it not be found that, by foolish associations and undue familiarity, they had themselves bred contempt, that by a careless indifference to advancement in their profession, a neglect of reading and observation, and in some cases an unwarrantable self-sufficiency, they had obliged men who observe their daily conduct and movements to lose *confidence* in them, and necessarily with that respect? It would be worth the trouble to obtain the opinion of the senior members of the department on the industry, intelligence, and eagerness, in the pursuit of knowledge that the present juniors exhibit.

For ourselves we can only judge from report, and the observation afforded by the authorized list of the service. By the former we learn but little in favour of the young men. We are told that apathy, and, in some instances, even an ignorance of the very elementary principles of their profession too frequently exists. Why, we notice that the writer in question, "An Old Apothecary," says—"Admissions of late years of an inferior class of lads in many instances" have occurred. Who is to blame for this? Certainly not the executive medical officer of the British Army. Depend upon it that good conduct, and an evident desire to improve, will meet with encouragement and support from all superiors, but idleness and frivolity are not fitting to men who enter upon a course of life which requires thought and steady behaviour. It has been represented how unsatisfactorily many of the apprentices conduct themselves at our colleges. Only a week or so ago a batch of some half-dozen young men were summarily dismissed from the Calcutta Medical School "for continued inattention to "their studies and duties," and, when permission was given some short time since for senior members of the department to partake of the privileges of the institution, some stringent rules were made in anticipation of similar unsatisfactory conduct. But we do not trust entirely to report. A glance at the Army List, and the one now under our observation is the "Quarterly" one for Bengal, shows that the senior assistant apothecary has not passed for promotion, and that out of 128 such officers no fewer than 85 are also similarly unqualified for the higher and more responsible grade. We would not be misunderstood: by "unqualified" we do not mean that in every instance the men are "unfit." There are very many men in this service both in, and rising to, the higher ranks that are fully qualified, and in whose hands, humanly speaking, any life would be safe, and any one's interests well supported. We know instances of conscientious regard for duty and devoted zeal in epidemics and active service alike that shine brightly in our memory. It is when we review the general condition of the department that we are constrained to say much of the disgrace and odium attached to it has resulted from internal causes. It must be significant when we see that the Assistant Apothecary 110 places down the seniority roster has proved himself qualified for the higher grade, whilst the *first*, *third*, and *fourth*, still remain without such satisfactory proof of their zeal, if not their ability.

Are we not right in stating apathy and indifference exist? It is a great error to imagine that, because the medical subordinate is directly under the control and order of his professional superior, he has no remonstrance available on general points. He is just as much as liberty to interview the Colonel of the regiment, or the Captain of the battery with which he may be doing duty, as any soldier, if he imagines himself wronged in points of every-day life. On professional matters he has the opportunity of speaking to the Deputy Inspector General himself at his periodical inspections, and if any subordinate only frames his complaint respectfully, and forwards it through the proper channel, he may rest assured it will meet with every consideration. A monthly return signed in his presence, and drawn up by himself for the medical officer's remarks on his "conduct and qualifications," shows him what opinion his superior forms of his behaviour, and no after-report can be made so as to influence his prospects without his knowledge, or the medical officer lays himself open to immediate questioning, and doubtless censure.

We know of no "confidential" return; and we are sure that, whatever fault is to be found, nothing but straightforward expression and censure is indulged in. Depend upon it "demi-officials" are not passed as the correspondent of the *Delhi* would have his brethren imagine. We are certain that more mercy than justice tempers the action of all our Surgeons and their assistants. There is one point, however, in which they do fail, and that is in not taking a greater interest in the professional teaching of those under them. The daily walk round the wards of a hospital should on each occasion be made the means of either instruction or examination, even if only one or two questions are put, or the simplest lesson taught. It would be but little trouble to ask a subordinate why such and such a line of treatment had been adopted, to form and give freely his diagnosis of the case under notice. It is in these little matters, small in themselves, but all-important in their results, that so many executive medical officers fail. It is, to our mind, not sufficient for the senior subordinate to undertake the work of instruction. An apprentice, or assistant apothecary, is quite right in expecting more than that, and the medical officers should realize the fact that it is their duty to superintend the instruction of such subordinates, and that the responsibility is justly theirs. Inspecting officers would do well to enquire and look into such arrangements; nothing will ensure steady behaviour like a sufficiency of proper occupation, and, when once a profession is chosen, advancement in that should be the constant aim of the student. Let the medical men, who have had advantages, do more for the professional teaching of those placed under them, while we would earnestly press upon our medical subordinates the advantages to body and mind of closer study, more earnest observation, and desire for knowledge. The "Sergeants' Mess" must not take the place of the "hospital ward" if the medical subordinate department desire to restore and maintain the high position which they once occupied, but from which they have so lamentably declined.

DR. BHAU DAJI may keep his secret, as to the way of curing leprosy, too long. We do not propose to discuss the question whether or not he is bound, in the interests of science and humanity, to state publicly what is the nature of the remedy he has discovered for one of the most horrible diseases that afflict mankind. It may be that he has satisfied himself he ought not to reveal his secret till he has accumulated a succession of cases proving the perfect success of his system of cure, though we should have thought any medical man would be glad to invite the co-operation of other practitioners in giving a new remedy a fair trial on a wider field than comes within the scope of one doctor's practice. But it now seems quite possible that, when Dr. Bhau, with his leisurely way of going to work, at last makes up his mind that the time has come for him to tell all he knows, he may find he has been forestalled by others. We have before us a pamphlet by Dr. J. M. Fleming, Civil Surgeon, Nimar, giving a full and detailed account of the successful treatment of no fewer than ten cases of leprosy by carbolic acid. Dr. Fleming makes no mystery whatever about the matter, but, with the following brief introduction, leaves the cases to speak for themselves :—"Some time ago," he says, "it occurred to me to "try the effects of that invaluable medicinal "agent, carbolic acid, and the results have been "so favourable that I think I need not hesitate "in making them generally known. The cure, "as might be anticipated from the nature of the "disease, is a *slow one*, and it is not always "easy to get patients to continue long enough "under treatment. I believe, however, that, "with perseverance, it will be found *infallible*, "at least in cases that have not advanced be-"yond the first stage." We may quote also the following remarks on the way in which the remedy acts, merely adding, for the information of professional men who wish to see the particulars of the cases, that Dr. Fleming's pamphlet is published by Messrs. Wyman & Co., of Calcutta :—

A few remarks on the action of carbolic acid in this disease may not be inappropriate, and *first*, as to the *bleaching of the skin* under its use. The normal action of carbolic acid on the animal tissues, whether healthy or diseased, is, as is well known, to *whiten* them, but its effect on the skin of a leper is, as will be seen, quite the reverse. There is, therefore, clearly some foreign substance present, of a nature essentially different from the ordinary animal tissues. What is this?

Now, it is noteworthy that, while *animal tissues* are whitened by carbolic acid, the *lower cryptogamic vegetables* are invariably *blackened*. May we not here have an explanation of the proximate cause of the disease? namely, the presence of a slowly-spreading fungus which, like a blight, gradually destroys the vitality of the parts over which it extends, depriving them first of sensibility, and then of life; and, as a secondary effect, producing that derangement of the general health which invariably attends advanced cases.

This, of course, is offered merely as a hypothesis which further observation may establish or disprove. It seems, however, to explain the principal features of the malady, and also the probable *modus operandi* of the carbolic acid in removing the diseased condition and ultimately the cachexia and other secondary symptoms resulting from it.

Secondly, of the strength of the carbolic liniment that may be employed. In some of the first cases, it was applied in the proportion of 1 : 8, and occasionally some of the worst spots were touched with the pure acid. Latterly, it was found more convenient to employ it in a more dilute form 1 : 16. The particular diluent employed does not seem of much consequence. The most generally useful is tilli oil, but any other bland oil would, of course, be equally applicable, and glycerine and water produces a more elegant and very useful liniment.

In the more advanced cases of the disease, some care is required in not pushing the application too far, as otherwise considerable excoriation of the cuticle is apt to take place, while, from the general insensibility of the surface the patient is unable to give warning when this is likely to occur. Cases IV and VIII give examples of this. In both of these, however, on leaving off the application for a few days, and anointing the parts with sweet oil or simple cerate, the lost cuticle was soon replaced, and but little inconvenience resulted.

WE would call the attention of mercantile readers to an advertisement from the General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway, notifying important reductions in the rates for the carriage of Twist and Piece-goods between Bombay, Jubulpore, and the stations on the Bengal, North-West Provinces, and Punjab Railways.

THE *Madras Times* hears that the Hon'ble J. B. Norton goes to England during the present month, this time "for good," and that his resignation of the office of Advocate General will shortly be sent in.

THE officer of the 66th Regiment at Kurrachee, who confessed to having surreptitiously obtained copies of some examination papers before going up for his examination in the native languages, has been placed under arrest. He is said to have hitherto borne a high character in the regiment, and to be a general favourite.

WE regret to learn of the death at Nowgong, Bundlecund, Central Provinces, on the 2nd instant, of Captain Thomas Stewart Moore Robinson, Madras Staff Corps, first Wing Subaltern 15th Regiment M. N. I. This promising young officer was gazetted Ensign of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry in January 1853, was promoted to Lieutenant in September 1866, and to Captain in May 1869.

THERE can be no doubt that for some reason the execution of Abdoola has been postponed. The *Englishman* tell us that a number of persons collected on Thursday morning at the presidency jail, apparently in expectation of witnessing the execution of the assassin. The crowd consisted chiefly of well-dressed natives, among whom many Mussalmans were observed. Very few Europeans were present. Thursday morning was the day on which the assassin was first announced to be hanged.

THE Mont Cenis tunnel was begun in 1857, and the works have been continued since then uninterruptedly night and day. The total cost has been 65,000,000 f., or £2,600,000. The tunnel is nearly eight miles long, and the time occupied in passing through it is about twenty minutes. It is stated that the heat is not excessive. A French visitor gives the following figures :—At the entrance, 54 degs. Fahrenheit; at the telegraph station inside, 76 degs. Fahrenheit; the average temperature being about 65 degs. Fahrenheit.

IT would appear that the wearisome and, so far as we have been able to judge, vexatious trial of Colonel Lowe at Murree, on charges of maladministration in his commissariat department, has at last come to an end. The *Delhi Gazette* of Saturday says :—"A telegram received last evening from Murree, informs us that the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe had ended. He read his defence yesterday, which was very explanatory." We are curious as to the verdict, but have an idea that it will not press hard on the gallant Colonel whose character has been impugned. We have refrained from re-printing the evidence in the trial for some time past, because it was so utterly devoid of interest, while in some cases intelligibility was somewhat at a discount.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN ON CAPTAIN TULLOCH'S VEHAR DAMS REPORT.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—Having perused with great attention Captain Tulloch's report on the Vehar Dams, dated the 25th July 1871, I consider it my duty to inform the Bench of Justices, through you, that the mode in which these repairs have been carried out is unsatisfactory; and also that they are insufficient for the purpose for which they were undertaken.

In my report on the extension of the Bombay Water Works, I recommended that a new puddle trench should be put in behind the present dams; and in paragraph 17 of the report of the Commission on the Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay, dated July 1869, you will find, "They (the Commission) accordingly recommend that these repairs should be taken in hand without delay."

The puddle trench put into Dams Nos. 2 and 3 by Captain Tulloch having been put in, in short lengths, the varying settlements of these lengths causes a vertical joint between each length of puddle, extending from the top to the bottom of the dams, and the tightness of these joints cannot be assured in any way. The puddle trenches also are not carried sufficiently far down into the solid ground to ensure water-tightness, whilst the pumping operations must sensibly have weakened the main portions of the dams themselves. Even if these puddle trenches had been put in in regular courses throughout the length of the dams, a trench only ten feet thick at the bottom of even the very best and stiffest clay is much too thin to be depended on.

I therefore consider it my duty to repeat my former recommendation, which was, that a proper puddle trench, rather more than twenty feet thick at the bottom, should be inserted as near the outside toe of each of the dams, as will allow of the trench being carried up in regular horizontal layers throughout its entire length. That these puddle trenches should be carried well down into the solid, either on to the trap rock or to a depth of at least fifteen feet below the surface of the soil, and that the new earthwork on either side of the new puddle wall should be carried up in thin layers well watered and pounded, so as to prevent irregular settlement.

The fall in the price of labour in Bombay will enable the new work to be done for about one-half the amount given in my estimate dated 15th July 1868.

I would add that there is nothing either in the gaugings of the leaks or in anything mentioned by Captain Tulloch in his report, or in the appendices, which would tend to show that the leakage from either of the dams was greater than it had been at the same period during the two years previously, and I can see no reason why under these circumstances the repairs should not have been carefully and deliberately carried out in a regular and workmanlike manner. The gauge at Dam No. 3, before I repaired it in 1867, ran ten inches deep, and not two inches as in this case, whilst one of the leaks had an obviously dangerous appearance.

Dam No. 3 was repaired by me in 1867 and not during 1868, as stated by Captain Tulloch, and a reference to my evidence given before the Commission, pages 40 to 45, will show that, although the dams require to be put into a satisfactory condition, they were when Captain Tulloch undertook these works substantially in the same state as when I handed over charge of them in 1869.—I have, &c., RUSSEL AITKEN,

J. P. Bombay, late Exec. Eng. Municipality
26, Great George Street, Westminster, S. W.

P. S.—I observe that Captain Tulloch in his report, page 3, says that the thickness of the puddle trench in Dam No. 2 is eight feet; and, at page 16 in the appendix, seven feet thick.

R. A.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read the Report on the Municipal Finances, I have come to the conclusion that it would be rather pleasant to have one's affairs wound up as a bankrupt on the principle on which Appendix A has been drawn up. It is simply this: A owes B, say, Rs. 17,00,000, which he has promised to pay off by instalments. He fails to pay these regularly, so, when his affairs are wound up, he is said to owe the Rs. 17,00,000 plus the instalments due. Or, supposing the account to be *accepted as correct*, A immediately pays into an instalment account, say, Rs. 2,63,093, which is said to be the amount of instalments due; this item is then struck off from the liability side and added to the assets, by which arrangement his net liabilities are reduced by Rs. 5,26,186. Nobody could object to have his debts shown in good round figures on these terms. Was this scheme known in 1865?

HOPE NOT.

capitals of the arch. A statistician tells us there are 20 mosques and 40,000 dogs in Damascus. I didn't count either, but have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures. As to the pariahs they seemed to sleep in the middle of the thoroughfares all day and howl at the moon all night. For a good interior view of the city we went up a minaret near the east gate. The city has both walls and gates, but a good part of it is outside the walls, and the gates are not kept rigidly closed at night. Like other Eastern places it has different quarters for its different peoples. A very extensive quarter is inhabited by the Kurds. The dragoman is sure to take you to two or three houses of the wealthy, the interiors of which are well worth seeing. All the houses are extremely plain outside and are entered generally by a low narrow door which plunderers would find it difficult to force. Inside you find a spacious open court, paved perhaps with marble, and having probably a fountain in the centre. The apartments, entered from the different sides of the court, are very rich and curious, but much too bizarre for a European taste. Our dragoman pointed out a house as that of "Countess Digby." Her ladyship was the wife of an English peer whose name is not Digby and who makes her a large allowance on the condition that she remains abroad. I shall not attempt to tell her history as it has been narrated to me by one who seems to have had good opportunities of learning it. It would do well for a romance of the period. The Countess's present partner in life is, I am told, a deformed Arab Sheik. She is now well up in years but was a charmer in her day. Another interesting person staying in Damascus just now is Abd-el-Kader.

Perhaps I ought to have mentioned first among the places of interest the spot where Saul was struck blind. It is just a few minutes' ride from the city wall, much nearer than I should have supposed. Indeed, there are persons who contend that the real spot is to be found a good many miles from Damascus. As however it would be very inconvenient to have it so far away, I am loth to accept their opinion. There is a window in the wall at an old gate of the city, from which we are told Paul was let down in a basket when he escaped from the city. The gate keeper, it seems, was a Christian of the name of George, and it was he who did the Apostle that good turn. I was ignorant till the other day of that part of the story. George became famous in the history of Damascus on account of the little incident, and you may still see his tomb outside the city. There is a house in the city said to be that of Ananias; and a miserable place for lepers, outside, is alleged to have been founded by Naaman. All this is very interesting.

Among the attractions of Damascus I may include the public gardens, where you can get a cup of coffee and a nargileh or indulge in the liquors of the country. The women as well as the men smoke the nargileh. I am told the fair ones in this part of the world have a contempt for non-smokers. From the minaret above mentioned we looked down upon an interesting little scene. A number of Christian women were lounging beside a little fountain in a private garden, sipping coffee, smoking the nargileh, and passing from one to another a field glass with which, laughing the while, they inspected us very persistently. It seemed rather a pleasant way of living.

Dancing and howling Dervishes are to be seen at Damascus, and there are days I am told when the Druses have their exciting game with the *jereed*.

Travellers may count on finding a very comfortable hotel at Damascus. Of old Dimitri, the landlord, one carries away a pleasant recollection. Here and at Beyrout you get the snow of the Lebanons to cool your drinks. Delightful fruits are served at every meal. The cost in the Damascus hotel was ten francs a-day. To the dragoman we gave five francs a-day, and for a donkey for half a-day about a franc and a half.

The journey from Damascus to the ruins of Palmyra, is, I am told, very practicable, but to strangers in the country very expensive. The cheapest and easiest way to Baalbec is from Stouray, the half-way place between Beyrout to Damascus. It is a six hours' ride thence to Baalbec. We ascertained the cost from the Stouray innkeeper, but didn't go. He wanted for horses, provisions, a night's lodging at Baalbec, everything in short that would be needed from starting, say about midday, till returning to Stouray in the evening next day, the sum of three napoleons (£2-8) each. I cannot say that the demand was excessive. Some travellers go all the way from Damascus to Baalbec on horseback, visiting "the Cedars" on the way. Going by that route it takes two days, or perhaps three, to reach the ruins.

It should not be forgotten, by the way, that the route by land from Jerusalem to Damascus is perfectly practicable and not very expensive. Cook's parties go by it. The ride over the Lebanons would of course still be bad in going from Damascus to Beyrout.

Beyrout is a busy, respectable, dull town, with no "places of interest," but having a fine beach, good hotels, and famous educational institutions. The situation is exceedingly pretty. Immediately behind the town the massive slopes of the Lebanon begin, and the view from the bay is really very fine. The future prosperity of the port depends much on the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway. No doubt the place which is chosen for the terminus of that railway on the Syrian coast will become the chief port at this part of the Levant. Beyrout is a not uncommon point of departure for the journey through Palestine. Going first to Sidon and Tyre, a little way down the coast (the former a pretty little place, the latter merely a name,) the traveller would then strike across country to the Sea of Galilee, and southwards thence by Nazareth to Jerusalem. There is a very large Christian population in Beyrout. Not long ago the Christian as well as the Mahomedan women all went about veiled. The former are now shaking off this fashion, and when veils are worn by them they are usually thin enough to enable one to form a good opinion of what there is underneath. The fashion was a concession to Mahomedan ideas, according to which it is disreputable for a woman to go about unveiled. It seems the Christian women here are going in for education. One result is that man and wife are more frequently companions than formerly. It is I am told a new thing to see a couple riding out in the same carriage or taking a walk along the beach side by side. The Christians whom Mahomedans are particularly intolerant of are those who are converts from Islam. One hears strange stories of "mysterious disappearances," but Government officials get some blame.

BOMBAY.

THE COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat, left Bombay for Surat on Friday last by the down mail train.

SUB-MAGISTRATE OF SURAT.—Mr. Keshowlal Nuthoobhoy assumed charge of his office as sub-magistrate of Surat last week.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday there were fifty-seven European vagrants in the workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

TALOOKDARES COURT AT RAJKOTE.—We observe that it has been sanctioned by the Government to establish a Talookdaree Court at Rajcote.

A RETIRING MOONSIFF.—We understand that Mr. Maneckrai Oomeeram, moonsiff of Jumboosser, intends shortly to retire on pension.

REVENUE SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT OF GUZERAT.—It is stated that Mr. Beyts, Revenue Survey Superintendent of Guzerat, shortly proceeds to England.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—On Sunday an inquest was held at Duncan Road touching the death of one Cypriano DeMello, a baker, who had died from heart disease.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN AT RAJKOTE.—We understand that a few days ago a Brahmin, resident of Dhrangudra, was murdered by a gang of dacoits at a place called Dusada, in Rajkote.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court one Hurry Govind was fined ten rupees, for selling liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—Shareholders of this company will be glad to learn that the directors have declared a dividend of Rs. 228 per share for the year ending the 30th June 1871.

FALSE WEIGHT.—A Mahomedan named Mitha Mahomed was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Connon to pay a fine of Rs. 20, for having in his possession a false weight, he being a retail dealer.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The *Gujerat Mitra* states that the salary of Mr. J. R. Daxbury, Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has been increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,100.

THEFT OF A CHAIN.—A Mussulman, named Hubib Hajee Hunsraz, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Cooper to rigorous imprisonment for two months, for stealing a silver chain, the property of Rahimonbee, woman.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Cooper, the second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed a Hindoo named Bhowanee, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having attempted to cut his throat with a razor.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the County Jail on the body of one Kallia Khundoo, who was sentenced in 1869 by the Hon. the Chief Justice to fourteen years' transportation on a charge of highway robbery. The jury found that the man had died from chronic bronchitis.

MR. PRENTIS having retired, the name of the firm of Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Owen, solicitors, has been altered to that of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. The second-named gentleman is Mr. C. B. Lynch, brother of Mr. G. S. Lynch, of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, solicitors.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Apollo Bunder on the body of Vishnoo Govind, a calasee. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused in consequence of injuries received by him by the accidental collision of a prow with the pattimar of which he was a calasee.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.—The new arrangement, under which the Insolvency Court at Bombay will sit on the first and third Wednesday in each month, comes into force from Wednesday, the 15th November next. The next sitting will be on Monday, the 6th November. From and after the 15th November, the Court will sit every Wednesday until the arrears of business are cleared off.

THE BREACH OF THE CUSTOMS ACT.—It will be remembered that on Friday the Senior Magistrate fined one Mohunlal Premchund Rs. 500, with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment, for knowingly making a false declaration in the transaction of business relating to the Customs. At the time he did not pay the fine and was sent to jail. We now learn that he paid the fine yesterday, and was released from jail.

FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING A DECREE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Mahomedan, named Abdool Ali Malloobhoy, appeared to prosecute Hussunally Bhaeejee, and Jeswa Gumna, a Marwarry, who were charged with making a false claim in a court of justice, fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee, pleader, conducted the prosecution. The complainant was examined, and the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

COLLISION NEAR THE HARBOUR.

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain John Dixon, Surveyor to Lloyd's Agency, will be held in the Fort Police Court, on Friday, the 20th inst., at half-past 2, to enquire into the circumstances connected with an accident that occurred just outside the harbour on the night of the 13th inst. While the steamer Sattara was turning into port, it appears that a native buggalow got in the way and was struck. The buggalow filled and sank, but the steamer succeeded in picking up all the crew and passengers, except a female passenger, who was unfortunately drowned.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THERE were 259 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 69 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 160 from the Magistrates of Police, and 28 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 143 were natives, and the remaining 116 were Europeans.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

KULLADGHEE COLLECTORATE.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was reported to be good. The cattle disease prevailed in one or two talookas.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—The weather was good. Bajree and khureef crops were in good condition. Sowing of rubbee crops was in progress. The public health was good, with the exception of one or two talookas, where fever prevailed.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.—There was a good fall of rain throughout the collectorate, which proved highly beneficial to the withering crops. The sowing of wheat, gram, shalor and other late crops had been commenced. The public health was good.

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—There had been no rain during the fortnight under report; the crops were therefore withering, and the tanks in which there was little water were getting dry. It was feared that drought would occur if rain did not fall in a short time. The public health was reported to be good, with the exception of the Broach talooka and Hansote, where slight fever prevailed.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. CASHMERE, Captain James Avern, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. LeMesurier (for Kurrachee), and fourteen deck passengers.

THE following passengers left Calcutta per s. s. Moulmein, Captain J. Ewert, on the 12th instant, for Chittagong and Akyab:—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Langlois, Col. Robertson, Mr. W. H. Hare, and Mr. F. Maclean.

THE S.S. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. S. Muller and Mr. W. F. Macfarlane. For Compta—Mr. T. Smith. And nine deck passengers.

THE following passengers left Calcutta per s. s. Abyssinia, Captain A. Gray, on the 12th instant, for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore:—Mr. W. Hay, Mr. M. Fryar, Mr. S. De la Courneuve, Mr. E. Gay, Mr. F. T. Lewis, Mr. A. Gordon, Mr. C. Simson, Mr. W. Rogerson, Mr. J. C. Stenning, and Mr. T. Carritt.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday. Owing to the vacation, no opposed cases were heard.

RE MOOLJEE RAMJEE.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Venayekrow Hurrichund, on behalf of two persons who had been subpœnaed by an opposing creditor to appear as witnesses against the insolvent, at the hearing of the case fixed for the first Court-day in December next, applied for an order that his clients should be examined *de bene esse* within a week. They were strangers in Bombay and were on their way on a pilgrimage to Palitana when the opposing creditor pounced upon them, more with a view to harass and annoy them than anything else. The learned counsel based the application upon affidavits made by the parties.

The Commissioner said he was informed that Mr. Anstey was to oppose this application; and that the affidavits were filed a few minutes before his Lordship took his seat.

Mr. Budroodin—I could have made the application without any affidavits.

Commissioner—I should have asked you to have them made.

Mr. Budroodin—The parties are here and they may be examined.

The Commissioner said he would make no order today, but that they could apply to the Judge in Chambers next Friday.

RE NANABHOY ANUNDRAO AND ANOTHER.

An opposing creditor applied that the petition be dismissed, as the insolvents did not proceed with their application for the benefit of the Act. The Commissioner desired insolvents to serve notices upon all their creditors between this and the next Court day, or else that their petition would be dismissed.

RE DHUNJEERBHOY CURSETJEE.

The insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,31,173. He had dealt considerably in shares. There was no opposition, and he was granted his discharge.

DISCHARGES.

The following among other insolvents were granted their discharges in the course of the day:—Wittoba Goojeee, a carpenter, liabilities Rs. 550. Dewjee Dajee, a milkman, liabilities Rs. 4,500. Khemjee Dhunjee, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,030. Balcrishna Hurritrimbuk, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 6,000. Soonderrao Morojee, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 2,077. Morlidhur Nursey, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 1,911. Mooloo Sajun, a goldsmith, liabilities Rs. 1,333. Ramdas Vundravundas and another, merchants, liabilities Rs. 19,628. Khundoo Gungajee and another, drivers, liabilities Rs. 3,404. Meetha Anundjee, a servant, liabilities Rs. 1,740. Kesswdass Anundas, a clerk, liabilities Rs. 3,207.

OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

IT will be remembered by our readers that a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay (in liquidation) was held on the 3rd October to take into consideration the advisability of forthwith completing the liquidation of the Bank; and that on the request of Mr. Hearn, as the representative of Government, the meeting was adjourned in order that Government might mature certain matters it had under consideration. At the same time, a resolution by Mr. Cleveland, to the effect that legal proceedings should be taken against the Directors, remained pending. In the premises of the New Bank of Bombay yesterday, at three o'clock, the adjourned meeting was held. There was not a very large attendance. Among those we noticed present were Mr. N. Spencer, Mr. H. Cleveland, Dr. Martin, Mr. W. Bond, Mr. J. Firth, Mr. G. F. Rimington, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, Mr. Fogo, Mr. W. Rodgie, Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, and Dr. Eduljee.

Mr. N. Spencer took the chair.

Mr. Rodgie (the liquidator) read the notice on which the meeting was called.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen,—In reference to what occurred at last meeting, I understand that the liquidator thought it right to consult counsel on certain points, but that the answer from counsel is not yet forthcoming. One of the gentlemen, Sergeant Atkinson, is at Matheran, and the other, Mr. Macpherson, still remains at Bombay. These wish, of course, after considering the matter separately, to meet together, and then eventually to send in their opinion. I believe that opinion can be hardly expected in less than a fortnight from this, so that this must postpone the consideration of many points for the consideration of which the meeting was originally called. But that, I apprehend, does not preclude the consideration by this meeting of any other matter which the shareholders may desire to bring forward.

Mr. Cleveland—Mr. Chairman,—The only resolution before the meeting is the one that I proposed at last meeting. The notice calling the meeting says it shall be held for the following purposes:—1st, to consider and determine as to the propriety of forthwith completing the liquidation of the Bank and distributing the surplus assets thereof, and dissolving the Bank according to the provisions of section 95 of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India; 2nd, to consider and determine on the course to be adopted in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the Bank now still outstanding; and, 3rd, to consider and decide as to the adoption of a scheme whereby, in order to facilitate the dissolution of the Bank, and provide for the outstanding debts and liabilities, it is proposed that the sum of Rs. 61,635 be placed in the hands of two or more trustees to be nominated or approved of by the proprietors at the meeting," &c. Now, there was no notice given that any resolution would be passed, and therefore, when we met upon the former occasion, I considered that any shareholder had a right to get up and propose a resolution bearing upon the subject which we had met to discuss. There, the notice says, "the meeting is to consider and determine as to the propriety." My resolution was to determine against the propriety of winding-up by suggesting that the liquidator should take legal proceedings. In doing so, I maintain I was in perfect order, notwithstanding that some gentlemen have said I was not. Since the adjournment of the meeting, the case has been laid before counsel, but it appears to me it is not advisable to adjourn the present meeting merely to hear what counsel have to say, because actually we shall be none the wiser when we meet the next time, and we shall have to adjourn again in order to let the shareholders here as well as in England consider what counsel may say. We should not come here to-day for nothing, and therefore what I propose is that we should now determine whether we shall accept the scheme submitted or not, and, if we decide not to accept it, that we instruct the liquidator to take the opinion of counsel as to whether proceedings of the kind I have alluded to shall be taken; that the opinion be disseminated amongst the shareholders, particularly those in England; and that, after proper notice has been given, the whole body of shareholders should be invited to determine whether they shall take these legal proceedings. That seems to me to be the proper course to pursue. As I have already said, we should not hold another meeting for nothing, and therefore we should go on with the business now. I dare say I should explain why I was so early in bringing forward my motion at the last meeting. I understood, when I got into the room, that there was to be an adjournment. I was uncertain whether I would be able to attend at the next meeting, and hence I put forward my resolution. I have been taunted by some people with the question, "Why do you come forward at this late hour of the day with this proposal?" But I will explain that in 1869 I wrote to Mr. Bickerstoth, who was in England, and together with whom I was interested in some of the shares in the Bank of Bombay, and I asked him to see Mr. LeMesurier, and say to him that if they did not take legal proceedings I should certainly file a plaint on behalf of myself and the other shareholders in the Bank of Bombay. The following is the letter I received:—

MY DEAR CLEVELAND,—I have seen Mr. LeMesurier at last and spent the best part of an hour with him this morning.

I read him your letter, which he said was "a most important communication," and asked me to leave it with him that he might bring it before the Committee, which I did on his undertaking not to make any use of it by which you could be troubled or annoyed.

He tells me that they are in communication with men rich in office and with high legal men, and he hopes they may yet get compensation for the losses the shareholders have sustained.

His expectation of this is so confident that he hopes neither you nor any other shareholder will take individual action against the directors, or any of them—at all events not at present—as he thinks any such action would injure the position of the shareholders at large.

In reply to my enquiry whether the Committee intended, in the event of their failing to get redress from Government, to proceed against the directors, he said that most assuredly they intended to do so," and that they (the directors) would have to become bankrupt if the Government did not relieve them by taking over the unlimited liability.

58, St. James' St., London, 24th Sept. 1869.

Now, I also got a letter from him on the 15th October in which he says—

MY DEAR CLEVELAND,—A few days ago I received a note from Mr. LeMesurier enclosing one from Mr. Low, from which I annex an extract. He asked me to call upon him as I could, and I did so the day before yesterday, and he told me that everything was going on very satisfactorily as regards bringing the claim of the shareholders before the House of Commons, and that he heard from persons in high position and from high legal authorities that a very favourable view was taken of their position.

He trusts that neither you nor any other shareholder will adopt any separate proceedings at present, and thinks it would be suicidal to do so.

In this I think he his right, for it would be an obvious answer to any application to the House of Commons for Government, that legal proceedings were pending, the result of which must be awaited before any action could be taken, and I would certainly refrain from taking any separate steps, at all events until it had been seen whether any good results from the course adopted by the Committee.

58, St. James' St., London, 25th Oct. 1869.

Mr. Low, Secretary to the Committee, writes on the 9th October:—

Extract from letter L. P. Low to Mr. LeMesurier; dated 9th October 1869.

"It will be folly for any one to commence legal proceedings. It would paralyze all our efforts in the House of Commons, and be playing the game of the Government.

Now, that is why I have been quiet till I saw this notice, which was, in fact, meant to wind up the whole concern. I understood from Mr. Rodgie that Government was not going to give us any compensation, and then I thought it high time for the shareholders to take proceedings. I believe it will be found that the gentleman who at last meeting gave opinions against taking these proceedings will be found in error. There was no fair grounds for them. The opinions at home are to the effect that we have good grounds for proceeding against the Government or the directors. I believe I am right when I say so. I understood it to be said that certain pamphlets had been found which stated that these proceedings were impossible. However, from those I have seen, I find we have a good case. I maintain that no lawyer, no man of commonsense, no man who reads the daily newspapers, could entertain for a moment the idea that we had no good ground for proceeding against directors. Whether we recover anything from them is another matter, but nevertheless we have these good grounds for supposing that we would. I propose that we go on with the consideration of the business brought before the meeting under this notice, and pass such resolutions as we may determine.

Mr. Rimington—What struck me with reference to this meeting was this. A case having been submitted to two counsel, and it being uncertain when we shall get from them their opinion—we cannot receive it for some few days, at any rate—it would be better, if we accept Mr. Cleveland's motion, to which I see no objection whatsoever, to impart into it an expression of opinion on the part of the shareholders here, but at the same time adjourning the meeting of which notice was given, now some three months ago, to some future day, so that the whole subject may be further considered. I shall tell you what I consider to be a benefit that will possibly follow from adopting this course. To convene a meeting such as this is a very expensive affair. Advertisements are the principal item of expenditure, the amount on this account alone being Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. The notice calling the meeting has to be advertised in the English papers, in the *London Gazette*, and also in all the papers in India. Mr. Cleveland has told you, and very properly too, as I think all the shareholders will admit, that, believing they have a good case for proceeding against the directors, those present may tell the liquidator to take the opinion of counsel; still, at the same time, the liquidator must take the sense of the general proprietary of the Bank; and that object of course can only be attained by convening a special meeting. If at that meeting there is not a majority in favour of these proceedings, then it will be necessary to go on with the original question. With reference to the pamphlet to which Mr. Cleveland refers, a copy of which has been handed to Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and one to the chairman, at home, I am not aware that it points the case as against the directors alone, but rather to the equitable claim which the Bank has against Government, whether through the Secretary of State or Government directors does not appear. If you proceed to-day to negative the proposition for the scheme put forward by the committee you lose the benefit of avoiding repayment of advertising charges, because before the assets of the Bank can be pledged another notice to shareholders must be issued. I merely state my views as the solicitor to the liquidator. It appears to me that if you are to proceed with the meeting it would be proper, and in fact necessary, to proceed with it in a formal way upon the original notice. It might, therefore, be advisable for some one to propose a resolution that it is desirable to close the liquidation of the Bank, and then Mr. Cleveland's motion can follow the first resolution. Although it is true I do not speak here as a shareholder, but simply as a liquidator, I may mention that the resolutions which it was intended to place before the meeting were, I think Mr. Cleveland will agree with me, drawn out by counsel, and these resolutions go at once for the scheme. Mr. Rimington then repeated some of his previous remarks, and pressed his view that the best course would be for some one to move the first part of the advertisement stating the business of the meeting.

Mr. Macdonald—It appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that we are not in a position to-day to go on with these motions. I have learned from Mr. Hearn that he is in no better position than he was at last meeting. With Mr. Cleveland's permission, I think it would be much more satisfactory for all parties to adjourn the meeting. At a later date we would not only have counsel's opinion, but Mr. Hearn might be in a position to tell us his instructions from Government. I move that we adjourn the meeting for a fortnight.

The Chairman—Perhaps Mr. Hearn would let us know how matters stand.

Dr. Martin—I think it would be a pity to have another meeting, considering the price of the advertisements.

Mr. Rimington—But there is no necessity. This one can be adjourned.

Dr. Martin—Well, I beg to second the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Cleveland—I object. I consider we are all quite competent to consider this notice now. I do not see why Government should want an adjournment.

Dr. Martin—Government is the largest shareholder.

Mr. Cleveland—This meeting is advertised in Government's own paper, and it should have been prepared by this time. I really cannot see why we should be asked thus from time to time to adjourn. Let us adjourn this meeting now, and we shall have to adjourn it again and again.

Dr. Martin—Most of the shareholders would like to know something of Government's intentions.

The Chairman—It seems to me that the meeting is competent to go on with the business, and adjourn if it see fit.

Mr. Cleveland—I have not got any knowledge of what resolutions are to be proposed, but whoever has them ought to proceed with them. If they do not, I say I have a right to put my resolution forward. It is the only one now before us, and you ought to proceed with it, and then let an amendment be proposed on it, if necessary.

The Chairman.—There are other motions before the meeting, and I do not think yours is seconded.

Mr. Cleveland—My motion was seconded at last meeting.

Mr. Macdonald—Then my motion must be taken as an amendment.

The Chairman was about to put the amendment to the meeting, when

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked what definite action was to be expected from Government as a reason for adjourning the meeting? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald—I may say I have no other object in moving an adjournment except that we may have full particulars before us. I very much doubt whether Government will approve of this scheme; but, at any rate, adjournment may see us in possession of fuller instructions from Government, and the whole subject may be more matured than now.

The Chairman—With regard to Government, I ask Mr. Hearn whether he appears here simply to represent Government in the capacity of a shareholder or otherwise.

Mr. Hearn—Simply as a shareholder.

Mr. Cleveland—I do not see why we should wait any longer.

Dr. Martin—I think we will have fuller information a fortnight hence. At present no one can speak definitely.

Mr. Macdonald—I do not think the statute of limitations will interfere with Mr. Cleveland's motion coming up a fortnight hence.

Mr. Cleveland—If my motion is not agreed to, let it be so; but I must move it. I came here for business, and not for adjournment.

The Chairman was once more about to put Mr. Macdonald's amendment and Mr. Cleveland's motion to the meeting, when

Mr. Firth said—I think it has been suggested by our solicitor that it would be much more in order to take the advertisement into consideration. I think that some one from the meeting should make a proposal to the effect that the scheme herewith submitted shall be carried out, and then if Mr. Cleveland objects to that we may put his objection in the way of an amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee—Then that would be proceeding with the business.

The Chairman—Then do you move to that effect?

Mr. Firth—I shall have great pleasure in moving the substance of the advertisement in the following terms:—

"That it is desirable to complete and close the liquidation of the Bank and to approve a scheme which will enable the liquidator so to do, and to distribute the surplus assets now remaining in his hands, after providing a sum to meet such claims as are likely to be made against the same."

For myself, I do not think there need be much said to endorse the desirability of this final winding-up. I have made up my mind that we have no chance of getting anything from the directors, and moreover, I think it would be outrageous policy to spend thus an enormous sum of money, involving expenses, too, the extent of which we cannot foresee. For this reason I think it is better for us to accept the loss we have incurred, but let it be buried finally. (Hear, hear.) For goodness sake, gentlemen, do not let us go to law and spend money needlessly. Be assured nothing will come of it. ("Question.") No one can say it is impossible ultimately for us to gain by this action, but I speak as a man of the world, of some experience, and I know the chances are very greatly against us—something like a hundred to one—and I object very much to my small share of money now available being lavished upon a chimerical idea. That it will be chimerical I am perfectly convinced. We must remember that when we come to matters of money, there is always a selfish feeling. A great many of the present shareholders whose money we are now talking about converting into law expenses purchased their shares from the old shareholders, who voluntarily gave up all their chances in the matter. Many of these shares were doubtless bought up by resident shareholders with the object of getting a profit by speedy liquidation. Of course this is not a very high standard of argument; still, after all, it is one that tells in a commercial question like this. It is essentially an argument *ad hominem*. I cannot see the good of going in for law expenses for the sake of those who have already lost their interest in the business. These are the arguments that have occurred to me as to why it is desirable to close and complete this liquidation. I hope some gentleman will second my motion.

The Chairman—As this motion is not seconded, we must fall back upon the other two. I shall put the amendment first.

Mr. Bond—Would you read Mr. Cleveland's motion first?

Mr. Cleveland—There are one or two points in Mr. Firth's remarks that I would like to notice. When he talks about his odds of a hundred to one, I do not know whether he has any foundation for his figures. I see no reason why he did not say a thousand to one or ten to one, just as he chose. I am not a betting man, but I am rather surprised at Mr. Firth in his odds.

Mr. Firth—Say a thousand to one if you like.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, that only serves to show the vagueness of your argument. I do not find fault with the motion, but simply with the expressions.

The Chairman here read Mr. Cleveland's motion, and was about to put it to the vote, when

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee rose and commented on the proposal, embodied in Mr. Macdonald's amendment, to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight. He thought that, for the purpose of hearing the opinion of counsel and coming to a conclusion upon Mr. Cleveland's motion, a longer time than a fortnight would be desirable. He suggested three months. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald—I am quite prepared to adopt Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's suggestion. My reason for mentioning a fortnight was that I understood Mr. Cleveland is going home shortly, and I wished to give him an opportunity of being present. Mr. Macdonald then altered his motion to read as follows:—

"That this meeting be adjourned till the 20th January next, to then consider the propriety of instituting legal proceedings against the late directors or the Government, as well as to decide as to the steps to be pursued by the liquidator for the final liquidation of the Bank."

The Chairman said it struck him that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee did not fully understand the drift of Mr. Cleveland's remarks, and perhaps Mr. Cleveland would set him right.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee expressed his willingness to receive explanations.

Mr. Cleveland—I think the resolution to adjourn for three months would do if it would allow the liquidator sufficient time to publish notifications, and let all the shareholders see them.

Mr. Rodgie said two months' notice would be required.

Mr. Cleveland—Then three months' postponement will not be amiss. I feel that if we meet again, and have the opinion of counsel, we could not even then decide on the question.

Mr. Rimington—I think it will be necessary to issue a new notice, because I do not think the proposition before the meeting is one really contemplated by the original notice, and the liquidator will be therefore required to issue a fresh one.

Dr. Martin spoke of the expense of re-advertising.

Mr. Nowrojee thought there was something wrong in the expenditure on that matter.

Dr. Martin—It is the prestige of the late Bank of Bombay. They knew how to spend money in those days.

Mr. Rimington—I would suggest that it would be better to remain three months and a fortnight. Mr. Macpherson has told me he cannot go to see Serjeant Atkinson this week. Therefore we could not get an opinion until a fortnight. Having regard to the importance of the matter, I think the notice from the liquidator to shareholders should have not less than three clear months, because then the shareholders would be able to take advice upon the question.

Dr. Martin—Of course, it is a case of fighting. Either way blood must be drawn.

Mr. Rimington—I think there should be also imported into the resolution a request that the liquidator should convene a meeting for the 29th January to consider the question whether or not he should take proceedings against the directors or the Government—(hoar, hear,)—because at present he has no resolution of the shareholders to enable him to express an opinion.

Mr. Macdonald—I would make it a separate meeting altogether, but that might cause a separate resolution.

Mr. Rimington explained that if this meeting were simply adjourned the benefit of the already published advertisements would be still retained.

Some unimportant discussion followed, and Mr. Macdonald's motion, as given above, was agreed to.

The Chairman said he had another matter to bring before the meeting. Mr. Rodgie had been hitherto remunerated on recoveries. Now the recoveries amounted to nothing, and the question was, would Mr. Rodgie continue to work other four months for nothing?

Mr. Cleveland—I do not think Mr. Rodgie is the man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rodgie said he had been very anxious to get the scheme pushed through. During the last six months the commission had been paltry enough. He was sorry to mention it, but it was as well to bring the matter forward, so that the meeting would consider whether it would think it worth while to grant some sum by way of remuneration.

Dr. Martin—Would not that be a new contract altogether?

Mr. Rodgie—Yes.

Mr. Cleveland—We canot consider the question now. The subject then dropped.

Mr. Cleveland—I have recently been reading this most interesting work, "The Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of Bombay." There is a part here wherein they sum up—

"We have been unable to discover that Mr. Birch did anything except preside at the board meeting once a week. Whether owing to failing health, or indifference to the affairs of the Bank, we are unable to say, but his whole administration after the passing of Act X. was remarkable for nothing but idleness and incompetency. We regret that we cannot stop here. Mr. Birch was not too ill to occupy his time in speculations which necessarily diverted his attention from his duties as president. It is proved that he received allotments in many companies, the shares of which were at a high premuim at the time he received them, and he thereby laid him-elf under obligations to the promoters of companies, and became a party to the wild speculations of the day. It is proved, moreover, that he allowed the Secretary and his deputy to know that he was receiving such allotments. He thus placed himself in a position in which it would be difficult to protect the Bank, either from the speculators who swarmed to it for money, or from the servants who were throwing that money away. His conduct was in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Government orders respecting speculations by officers of Government, and was inconsistent with his position as the head of a great Government bank; and although there is no evidence that he was in league with the schemers who were then using the Bank's money for their own purposes, there is no doubt that his conduct brought additional discredit on the administration of the Bank."

(Laughter, and hear, hear.) Now, that is the picture drawn by the committee.

Dr. Martin—And drawn by a skilful hand, too.

Mr. Cleveland—Here is the other picture—

"On the 27th February 1865 Mr. Birch resigned. His colleagues recorded their sense of his services in the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

"That the most cordial thanks of the directors be conveyed to Mr. Birch, for his long-continued and most valuable services to the Bank of Bombay.

"That Mr. Birch be requested, on his return to England to have a full length portrait of himself."

Mr. Cleveland continued—I will show you how even in this little matter, the directors were determined not to let the shareholders off. The resolution says the portrait is to be

—"painted by a good artist, at the expense of the Bank, and that the same be placed in the board room of the new building, as a record of Mr. Birch's valuable services to the Bank, during the five years of his chairmanship." (Renewed laughter.)

Gentlemen, those are some of the directors I wish to proceed against. We have this new Bank Building. Now, I would like to see this portrait. (Laughter.) I suppose it will be one of the most valuable assets we have. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Rodgie—The portrait order was never gone into.

Mr. Cleveland—Well, that is no fair satisfactory, but we have, I am sure, lost one of our most valuable assets. (Laughter.)

Mr. Macdonald then moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and unanimously agreed to.

The meeting then separated.

THE ALLEGED SUICIDE OF MR. KENNEDY.

A CORRESPONDENT, dating from Simla on the 11th, furnishes some further particulars relating to the death of Mr. Kennedy:—"There are various flying reports as to the cause of young Mr. Kennedy's death. Some assert that it was not a case of suicide at all, but a foul murder; that he was dead fully twenty-four hours before his body was discovered; that the private servant of the deceased has been arrested; and that marks of blood were found on his clothes. It is certain that on the previous Saturday he had ordered his office peon to bring his office box to him on the morning of Monday; that the peon came and was refused entrance into his master's room by the bearer. It is also certain that Rs. 100 were missing at the time, which were afterwards given up to the Kotwal by the said bearer. The body was found by the police on the Wednesday morning with the left leg drawn up, the right arm lying across the chest, the left short arm turned upwards with the hand clenched; the deceased was lying on his left side. He was in his night-dress. There were no marks of violence on his body. The knife is a long carving knife. Then there are various suspicious circumstances attached to the case. In the first place, how was the carving knife procured? How did the deceased manage to cut his throat from ear to ear while lying on his side with a *long* knife? Great discontent is felt at the hurried manner in which the inquest was held, and the conclusion come to by the Civil Surgeon that the deceased had committed suicide. Perhaps something will yet ooze out to convict the murderer."—*Delhi Gazette*, Oct. 14.

THE MOTIVES OF THE LUSHAIS.

SPEAKING of the Lushais, or as they are sometimes called Kookies, a Commissioner of considerable experience in Bengal gives it as his opinion that the raids made by the Lushais, and by the other tribes in Eastern Bengal are made chiefly for gain. Captives, he says, are sold as slaves among the frontier tribes for sums which vary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each, and then some money and ornaments are obtained which furnish means whereby the Kookies purchase arms and ammunition, materials for making the latter, daos and iron for spear-heads. Another motive is glory; for these tribes consider a raid as war, and a successful raid as a glorious achievement. Again, raids sometimes originate in a desire to retaliate for some injury committed on the raiders. It is also

Government of India by the British Agent, who in reply may have been desired to request that they should be deported to Peshawur. With that request the Ameer would have gladly enough complied, for he would not have required long to discover that the new converts to the faith were not exactly men of the same class and qualifications as those who in India delighted him, by manœuvring artillery, cavalry or infantry, for his inspection. We but speculate when we say that the Indian Government may have requested the deportation of those men. That Government would probably have done so to prevent their murder becoming a cause of future trouble; for "knived" the men would eventually have been, and then, as assuredly as tidings of their slaughter reached India, would some one or other of the journals demand that satisfaction should be extorted from the treacherous Government at Cabul.

A correspondent of the Umballa journal says that the men while in Cabul attempted burglary, and that that was the reason of their deportation. That statement amounts to a "libel" in law, but it may be assumed that Shere Ali did not keep them plentifully supplied with pocket money.—*Daily Examiner.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Maharanee Surnomoy, of Cossim Bazaar, has presented a sum of Rs. 300 to the Calcutta Free School. This donation adds one more to the large number of Her Highness's generous acts.

THE PAUMBEM CHANNEL.—Two borings have been successfully made in the works of the Paumbem Channel. From the facility with which they were effected it is surmised that the difficulties anticipated will soon be overcome.

HINDEE VERSUS URDU.—A paper is said to be in circulation at Benares, in which native gentlemen advocating the substitution of Hindee in place of Urdu as the Court language, are called upon to sign their names, for presentation to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

CURIOUS REASON TO RAISING SALARIES.—We read that "after the late embezzlement of money by the Accountant at Chittledroog, the Mysore Government has taken into consideration a scheme to raise the salaries of all the accountants. Those drawing Rs. 40 will draw Rs. 75 in future, those who get Rs. 75 are to get Rs. 125."

POPULATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Census Returns, published for the first time, for Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, shew the entire resident population to be 306,776, among whom the Europeans, from all parts of Europe, number only 1,599. The number of Malays is 147,684, the Chinese 114,130, and Klings, or the natives from the Madras coast, 20,125. The remaining are Javanese, Bugis, Boyanese, Armenians, Jews, Bengalees, Siamese, and Burmese. There are 992 Europeans in Singapore, 47 in Malacca, and 623 in Penang.

GOVERNMENT TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE EUROPEANS.—The Commander-in-Chief notifies the course authorised to be pursued with sick and destitute Europeans needing medical treatment. At large centres of trade and places resorted to by Europeans, provision will be made for cases of this class in charitable dispensaries. In ordinary military cantonments, they should be taken to the nearest Civil Hospital. Should that course not be practicable, to the Station Staff Hospital, and failing that alternative recourse must be had to a British regimental hospital. Men so presented must be received, and can only be passed on to another military hospital in the case of want of room at the first hospital.

A NEW READING OF "PERSEVERING IS ITS OWN REWARD."—A correspondent writing to a contemporary states that at the Provincial School at Mangalore, a certain lad who had been sent down from a higher to a lower class for incompetency, endeavoured to be put back again, and, with this object, sent a number of anonymous letters to the teacher threatening to kill him if he was not sent up again. The boy was found to be very troublesome and the head master expelled him from school. He now took to writing threatening letters to the head master in order to be re-admitted, but that gentleman not caring to have him back again, summoned him before a magistrate under sections 506 and 507 of the Penal Code and had him fined five rupees.

THE new cart-road from Ramnuggur to Almorah—which is likely to prove most beneficial to the tea-planters of the Kumaon division—is fast approaching completion. A length of eleven miles from Ramnuggur to Ranikhet is already in use, and the remainder—seventeen miles from Ranikhet to Almorah via Hawal Bagh—the cradle of the tea-industry of those provinces—will, it is hoped, be ready before long.—*Pioneer.*

WANTED, CALCUTTA AUTHORITIES.—Adverting to the departure of Mr. Hogg and Dr. Tonnere to Madras, a correspondent, who does not give us his name, says:—"Half the people of Calcutta are predicting a cyclone, and yet the most important officers of the Municipality are absent—with or without leave, as the case may be. Have the Justices at a special meeting given leave to either of those officers? Has the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned leave to the Chairman? Has any body been appointed to act as Chairman (vide section 15, of Act VI. of 1863)? The assassin Abdoolah is to be hanged, and the head of the police is at Madras: Verily some men may steal a horse while others may not look over the hedge."—*Indian Mirror*, Oct. 14.

SHIKAR STORIES.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Madras contemporary writes from Ootacamund as follows:—

I see in a late number you extract the story of the "Avalanche Tusker" from the *South India Observer*. I was very glad to see that, for it shows an appreciation of the sublime, which I am afraid is fast dying out amongst us. I like good shikar stories, and what I like most of all is to see the way men who tell them not only come to believe them themselves, but actually believe you believe them, which is a marvellous physiological phenomenon. I remember when I first came to this country circumstances threw me a good deal into the company of Captain O'Flannagan of the Horse Marines, and for corkers I think Captain O'Flannagan, especially after mess, beat anything I ever came across. His Makoortie tiger and the Droog ibex were only two amongst very many, and I owe it to the latter, that I first opened my griffinish eyes to the nature of his little stories. His Makoortie tiger was in this wise. He was up here on leave and about the country shooting, as of course any young fellow on leave would naturally be; for in those days afternoon dances were unknown things, and men thought more of shikar for spree, than hops and tea. Competition however has changed all that, let us hope for the better. Well, O'Flannagan was once on the Khoondees shooting, when news was brought him that a tiger had killed a young buffalo at a Toda Mund at the foot of Makoortie. He was off to the spot like a shot, and the news turned out to be, what it not always is on these occasions, true. The Toda not only conducted him to the spot where the slain buffalo was lying, but strangely enough not twenty paces from it, under a tree, licking his paws like a tame tom-cat on the hearth rug, was Mr. Tiger evidently performing his toilet after a hearty meal. Cautiously creeping to within easy distance O'Flannagan took steady aim and fired both barrels into the beast. "I can't tell whether it was the excitement of its being my first tiger," he was wont to say, "that I missed my aim, or because being so near my rifle carried over him, but it was evident I had missed the brute; and the next moment, twigging me, he was down upon me tail up, and a roar I shan't easily forget. Turning round to get my second gun from my shikaree, that traitorous wretch took to his heels, and almost instantaneously I felt and heard something pass over my head like a hundred thousand rockets, and in a twinkling of an eye the flying shikaree lay extended beneath the revengeful form of the infuriate tiger. The O'Flannagans were always a cool race, and instead of bolting I determined to watch my friend Stripes make a meal off Ramsawmy. As I did so, I noticed the butt end of my gun from beneath the prostrate form, and creeping quietly forward I drew with great gentleness my second gun from the struggling mass. I cocked and approached to the tiger's side, and was just about to fire kneeling, when the wily brute suddenly turning seized the barrels in his mouth."

"Goodness gracious!"

"But it was his last moment, for pulling the triggers I literally blew his head off, and killed him on the spot." "And Ramasawmy the shikaree?" Well, you scarcely believe it, but the fellow was all right barely scratched, and the *externally ungrateful scoundrel* asked me for backsheesh, saying that was the way *he always drew the tigers off the Sahibs when they missed fire!*"

Your readers may believe as much of Captain O'Flannagan's story as they like, I believed it thoroughly, until as I said above he tried me with the ibex, which although a less adventurous one seemed a more improbable story. It was in the early days of breech-loaders, and he had just received a Westley-Richard carbine, when he took a stroll in the neighbourhood of the Droog in the hopes of seeing something to try it on.

"You may imagine my delight when on looking over the side of the mountain, I saw, perched upon a projecting rock, quietly surveying the scenery below him a magnificent saddle-back. He was about 250 to 300 yards off, side on, a magnificent shot. I fired: hit him full, and bowled him over. There was no getting him, however, for he fell a tremendous depth into the low country. I was contemplating the place he must have fallen to, when on lifting my gaze I saw to my astonishment that another ibex had taken the identical place which had been occupied by the ibex I had just shot, and was coolly contemplating the identical scenery his predecessor had. I could scarcely believe my eyes, but I fired again and bowled him over. Egad, sir, the smoke of my rifle had barely cleared away when up jumped No. 3, and occupied the same place as his predecessors, and it is needless to say shared the same fate. I began to think now I was the subject of some curious dream, for up jumped No. 4, and I fired again and knocked him over; to cut a long story short, sir, twelve consecutive ibex jumped upon that rock, and knocked them over with twelve consecutive shots, and felt quite disappointed when number thirteen failed to put in his appearance!"

"But, I say, O'Flannagan, that was a very extraordinary circumstance."

"Well, sir, so I thought until I learnt from Dr Jerdon, that the Kemas hylocrius or the mountain ibex is an *ambitious animal*, sir!"

I have some idea of bringing out a small book of shikar anecdotes; I have heard some famous ones in my day, and feel almost tempted now I have broken ground to go on; but I am afraid I should tire your readers. Give me the least encouragement however and I will a tale unfold that would freeze thy young blood; make thy two eyes start from their spheres; thy knotted and combind locks to part, and each particular hair to stand on end; like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

THE ADVANCE ON CHOBHAM.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE 3RD DIVISION.)

CHOBHAM RIDGES, MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 18.

THE 2d and 3d Divisions lie to-night on the camping grounds at the north end of Bisley Common, a couple of miles south of Bagshot, and just under Chobham Ridges. They have thus fought their way some four miles nearer the valley of the Thames than the furthest point won on Saturday, but Londoners have no need just yet to stand in the streets and "whisper with white lips, 'The foe, they come, they come!'" Sir Hope, their doughty champion, is rendering a good account of every inch of the way. He is now in an intrenched position, and you need not wring your hands in despair, for to-morrow may see you ringing your bells in joy.

Sir Charles Staveley's troops spent a quiet Sunday on Pirbright Common. His camp lay just to the south of the London and South-Western Railway line, dangerously near the enemy, whose outposts kept the north bank of the Basingstoke Canal. The state of affairs at 8 this morning was as follows:—The 3d Division were face to face with the 1st on the verge of the newly-won ground; the 2d Division on Cove Common, five miles to the left and one to the rear. The railway line at Pirbright runs along a high embankment, through arches in which the roads pass, and then by bridges over the Basingstoke Canal. This canal is playing a great part in the campaign, and here runs for some distance about 50 yards north of the embankment, and parallel to it. Grant's troops, camped on Chobham Ridges, held the ground down to the north bank of the canal, and the high railway embankment made admirable shelter behind which Staveley could form his men, launching them, when the time came to advance, through the archways of the Cowshot and Brookwood roads. But once beyond the railway they would be exposed to the fire of the enemy's skirmishers lining the north bank of the canal and of battalions which he would surely post among the hollows of the downs of Cow Moor, a little further on. A bridge would have to be made, for, of course the permanent canal bridges would, in a manœuvring sense, be blown up; in short, there was a good deal to be done before the 3d Division could cross that "silver streak" of narrow water and get to the fair marching ground of Cow Moor. Once there, they would push straight on over the Moor and along Bisley Common beyond, till they should meet the enemy. Carey's Division, advancing from Cove Common, would take him in flank, and the two Divisions acting in much closer and more effectual support of one another than they did on Saturday, would either enclose and utterly crush Sir Hope Grant if he dared to stand, or would compel him to retire to save his communications. All this reads very well, but it did not work quite so easily. Sir Hope Grant resisted to the death at every inch, and it cost Staveley much time and many men before he could cross the canal and get a fair blow at his enemy.

No troops, not so much as an outpost even, were to be moved from camp before 8 o'clock. By that hour the Division was ready for a start. Beyond the railway bank all was *terra incognita*, nothing being known but that the enemy's skirmishers lined the north side of the canal pretty thickly. Of course a neutral could pass to and fro, and saw the kilts and bonnets lurking behind the furze bushes and the parapets of the destroyed bridges, and in every hollow of the uneven ground. Shortly before 8 Stephenson's Brigade and some artillery left the row fallen camp on Pirbright Common, and, marching along the half mile of sandy road towards the embankment, formed up behind it, discreetly avoiding the arch. Presently down trotted General Staveley and his staff. With great indiscretion they rode in under the archway in full view of the watchful Highlanders beyond the canal not a hundred yards off. In an instant 20 barrels with 20 fierce faces behind them were lifted and fired, and if ever a man was killed in theory General Staveley is he. But he is not the only one, for that archway seemed to have some strange fascination about it. The Generals could not keep out of it, and MacMahon and others were riddled with bullets. As for the Staff officers, the hollow way must have been heaped with them; the umpires do not take cognizance of individuals, but if they did the 3rd Division would now be without so much as an aide-de-camp. After receiving more wounds than Cæsar, General Staveley hurried back, got off his horse, took the plume out of his hat, and clambered to the top of the bank to reconnoitre. These manslaughtering Highlanders must be dislodged, and the 82nd is sent up the embankment; the men spread out behind its crest, and lie down and open a rattling fire on the skirmishers. It was an exciting scene—the 82d swarming up the steep gorse bank like rabbits, extending themselves right and left, and pelting the Highlanders with ten bullets to every man at least. The Highlanders were admirably posted and would not budge. Every cocked hat which appeared above the embankment they saluted with a volley, and at last Staveley called for the umpire, in hopes that he would order them off and allow his engineers to carry their planks and beams through the arch, and lay a bridge over the canal-lock. The umpire, Colonel Hamley, cannot be at once found, and presently one of the enemy's Generals comes riding up to the blown-up bridge, and does not at all consider that his skirmishers should be held to have been beaten off. Meanwhile the space behind the railway embankment has been crowding up with the 1st Division troops. The umpire comes, and the firing is stopped till he gives his decision. The skirmishers close to the canal are ordered back, and the engineers are allowed to bring their bridge material through the arch. During the consultation which ended thus there was a pause of war. Officers joked about the thousand and one things they had died in the archway, and one told how he had been shot by a Highlander an hour before the time ordered for the commencement of hostilities. A report goes about that the enemy's guns have been playing on our cavalry camp since an early hour. These Highlanders fired with a marvellous air of earnestness. I saw them with their faces heated, their teeth set, and murder in their eye, and one of them was cruel enough to take a most cold-blooded shot at my breast at ten paces. "Are you not dead yet?" said one of them to an officer he had shot seven times; and no one without seeing them would believe how merely playing at war gets their blood up. They are fine, strong fellows, and when Colonel Hamley ordered them back to their battalion it was a sight to see them scuttling across the open like rabbits, their rifles at the trail, and their kilts and bonnets blowing in the wind.

The firing begins again; heavily from the railway and heavier still from the enemy, as our engineers come boldly through the arch, carrying on their shoulders the beams for the bridge. A tremendous fire is kept up on the bridge party, and at last Colonel Hamley declares them destroyed after they have worked for ten minutes or so. It is six companies on the bank against two regiments on the downs, and Colonel Hamley sent the bridge party to the right-about-face for a while, considering that the six companies could not expel the two regiments, and that the latter could not only hold their own, but kill instantly every man who showed himself. By and bye Staveley was able to get some guns into a good enfilading position on the right, towards Knap-hill Asylum, and Colonel Hamley rode off to notice how they would affect the fortunes of the two regiments. Another attempt was made to lay the bridge, but Colonel Hamley would not allow the men to work under the enemy's fire. And now Staveley orders a gun to be pushed into the very jaws of the arch itself, and to open fire, which it did with a thunderous noise, reverberating through the cavernous road, the swathes of smoke curling out of the mouths of the arch and up the furze sides of the embankment.

All this while the 3d Division was standing by its arms, ready for a chance, behind the railway. To the right of the road were moved Stephenson's infantry, on the road itself artillery, to the left Brownrigg's Brigade, and to the left again Sir T. MacMahon's cavalry, now filing away to see whether it could get across the Cowshot-bridge. Not till 20 minutes past 9 were the Engineers allowed to go on with their work. In the midst of a fire, which can only be described as perfectly hellish in its fury, from Staveley's battalions on the embankment, and Lyons's Highlanders splendidly posted in the hollows of the Cow-moor Downs, the Engineers hurry to the canal with their planks and the beams. In what seems a moment the bridge is finished, the 82rd and 17th rush through the arch and over it. Scarcely have they crossed it when the permanent bridge alongside is also declared open, fresh battalions are hurried through the arch at the double—spreading out and advancing in skirmishing order with their supports—a pretty spectacle for the sightseers on the embankment, and making towards the Down which the Highlanders have held so long and well—perhaps too long and too well, for if one in 20 of the bullets flying about, in a manœuvring sense, had found its billet there cannot be one in 20 of the Highlanders alive. Staveley is resolved to make short work of these stubborn fellows, and calls to Stephenson to bring on his whole six regiments. The Highlanders and the 33rd, I think, still undaunted, are seen forming up beyond the ridge, and Sir Charles bids his aide-de-camp make a note that, contrary to the Umpire's rules, the enemy is forming under the enfilading fire of his batteries. Guns are ordered on and clatter through the arch under our feet and over the bridge. Unlimbering so that the muzzles of the guns just clear the crest, they open fire on the enemy who still think twice before they retire. We see it all, and a military spectacle so perfect in its way is rarely seen so well in sham or earnest war, from the top of the embankment. Trains rush by, the passengers looking out at the windows, as well they might. These skirmishers have kept back the whole Division an hour and a quarter, for it is 9·15. The 82nd have been holding the embankment from the first, and are now let go. Brownrigg's infantry have crossed to the left by the Cowshot-bridge, and their guns and rifles join the chorus on the left flank. The visitors on the embankment exhaust their epithets of delight and admiration as the complete panorama of a battlefield spreads out in clear view before them. There is enough of blue smoke and gray dust, but the north-east wind blows them back. Staveley is determined to make an example of the Highlanders, and the light, white cloud—white at first and blue afterwards—with its soft, lurid central flash, and the hard expansive thunder following close, seems never away from the mouth of his guns. Here is war robbed of all its terrors, but of none of its glitter and beauty, its variety of form and colour, sound and life. Officers, with whole rows of bits of parti-coloured riband on their breasts, were loud in admiration, and for home-keeping folk it was indeed a wonderful sight.

Following the advance, one comes to a whole regiment scrambling through a hedge. Continued is the call, especially from young excited officers, of "Get along!" "Double up there, men!" Something too much was there of this doubling—both yesterday and to-day. Men who carry packs and muskets and have to keep their nerves steady should very rarely be hurried beyond a walk, and this ever lasting "Double up there, men," is a serious mistake, no matter what sanction it may have. To return to the field. How beautifully placed is that gray battery—the same which was in the nick of time and place at the Hog's Back on Saturday. What clever advantage it takes of very ordinary ground, exposing nothing but the muzzles of its guns, which are quite enough to scare a body of the enemy's cavalry appearing over a ridge, but sinking quickly into a hollow at the sight of them. Stephenson's Brigade of Line, Militia, and Volunteers goes on at quick step, never heeding three guns which have been enfilading our left all the morning. They have been given out of bounds by the Umpire, and amuse themselves without hurting us. The Staff ride here, there, and everywhere, much further to the front than would be wise in real battle. The cardinal difference between that and this is, of course, the absence of danger. There is no denying that the General and the drummer alike would feel a change come o'er the spirit of their dream if all this thunder were not sham, and sent forth real bolts. There would be a wise increase of prudence in the officers and a natural loss of alacrity in the men; there would be a change in the whole matter, and well there need be, for the recklessness of these manœuvres would in actual war, and against prudent foes, consume an army, Generals and all, in a couple of days. The Duke and the foreign officers came presently in sight, on a knoll of Bisley Common, and at 10 30 Brownrigg's Brigade approaches along a valley to the left and establishes its guns; Macmahon's cavalry sweep round, and still further to the right the red clouds of Carey's Division lying upon the slopes of the Chobham Ridges. Horse Artillery take up position after position, but Sir Hope Grant is still so far from being beaten that some are found to assert that he is beating us all the while. How this can be is not clear, for we occupy every hour the ground he stood on the hour before. Slowly and stubbornly he is now being forced across the Common, towards Lucas green, firing repeated Parthian volleys, and every now and then getting a gun into position. At the further edge of the Common he makes a desperate stand, and had need to make it, for he is nearly over the Brookwood boundary of the day's operations. Heavy volleys settle into steady file firing; Brownrigg's troops are hurried on (again too much of this mercilless "doubling,") more musketry in the woods, and then a sudden silence over the whole field. Brownrigg's men are halted, and, when permission is given, drop to the ground with one consent, a proof of what the doubling has taken out of them. In a few minutes the order comes "The Brigade will reire," and then we hear that part of the 1st Division has been forced into forbidden ground, and that the retiring movement is made to give it room to continue its retreat to an intrenched position at Stable Hill, where it will probably give its foes some trouble, and perhaps a slap in the face, to-morrow. General Staveley ordered a flanking movement, but the day was virtually over at 12 o'clock. The 3d Division made for its new camps, and waited for its baggage. Carey's descended Chobham Ridges, marched across Bisley Common, and will lie to night close beside its allies. Early as the day had ended, it had gone on quite long enough, for it is the greatest mistake in the world to keep the troops in the filed for many hours. If they are actually in the field by 8 in the morning, the sooner after noon they leave it the better. This may seem a short time, but when we remember all that has to be done before and after it, it is long enough. The whole day ought to be so managed that tents which are struck from half-past 2 to 3 in the morning should be pitched again from half-past 5 to 6 in the afternoon Allowing for marching in and out of camp and for a good rest in the field when the day's battle is over, this would leave the troops five hours on their legs at actual manœuvring. To-day's operations took less than this, and they were quite sufficient—sufficient to teach all concerned as much as they can carry in their heads at one time.

The fault of to-day's manœuvring was a reckless exposure of life on both sides. The regiments stood up and fired at each other as though they were so many stone walls. To-day was especially a lesson in tactics, as Saturday was in strategy, and both Generals handled their men well and cleverly. Some mistakes there were; for instance, when the Life Guards and two battalions of Foot Guards allowed themselves to be enclosed by skirmishers. The latter judiciously retired only just in time, but the former were ordered off the field by an Umpire. Last night it was thought that the brunt of to-day would be borne by Carey, but as it turned out the 3d Division did most of the work again, owing to Sir Hope Grant's unexpected dispositions. General Carey came up well on the left, his guns making themselves very useful, and he effected his junction with Sir Charles Staveley in admirable place and time. These two companions in arms have now fairly struck hands, and stouthearted Sir Hope and his true ten thousand will have enough to do. The cavalry were little used. One of the Life Guard regiments in conjunction with the 50th amused itself out of bounds by harassing the baggage of the 3rd Division, till an Umpire's order compelled it to desist. Bisley Common is much too boggy and rutty for cavalry. As it was, a field battery horse broke his leg, and how two regiments of the Prince's Brigade crossed a nasty boggy creek without accident to life and limb is a marvel. First of all came the 10th Hussars, and about 100 had crossed, most of the horses sinking to their haunches, cruelly straining and wrenching themselves, and narrowly escaping a roll over, when the Prince himself came. "Keep to the right, Sir; keep to the right, Sir," called the officer, who had been hurrying the men over at more risk than his equine philosophy dreamt of, but his Royal Highness knew what he was about, was very well able to take care of himself, and so was his pretty mare, who stepped quietly over without a fault. The Prince rode on, and not many more men had crossed to the officer's cry of "You're funking, Sir," "Come along, will you," when a horse rolled over on its rider. It might have killed him on the spot, for it is just in a little matter such as this, silliiy conducted, that a bad accident happens. Thanks to no one but Providence the trooper was not hurt. Next came a Lancer regiment, and several of the men had like to have spitted either themselves or their horses, (one man fell over his horse, and hung in both stirrups), when the officer very sensibly took his men round by a perfectly good road a few hundred yards to the left. No one who did not see it would have believed that a cavalry officer would have let his troopers follow one another over a bog, like sheep that squeeze through a gap in the hedge, when there was a wide, open gate close by. But this small matter is an example of larger—an example of a system which binds subordinates hand and foot to routine, instead of leaving them to freedom enough to take thought for themselves, instead of charging them with responsibility, and encouraging them to discover expedients in emergencies, such as a good road in lieu of a bad one, even though the good road be a little aside from the beaten track.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MONDAY NIGHT.

For military readers the operations of to-day may be summed up in a few words. Staveley's Division was encamped last night at and near Pirbright Common. Carey's Division lay upon Cove Common. Sir Hope Grant's Camp was east of Chobham Ridges. The idea of the manœuvres was that Carey and Staveley should make a combined attack on Sir Hope and endeavor to crush his force. The form of the battle was an unsupported attack by Sir C. Staveley, and the result the escape of Sir Hope Grant's Division, for the General, knowing exactly where both his enemies lay, knew also that he could hardly hold the position, and accordingly retreated across the front of Staveley's advance, the latter being too weak to stop him. The opinion formed by most officers who have studied war was that Sir Hope would have suffered much more severely if the attack from Pirbright had been delayed until Carey's Division could come up. We will also venture the opinion that Sir Charles might with some probability of success have advanced when he did advance in column from his right or in echelon, so as to throw himself almost in the path of the enemy when he should have to retire from the Ridges, as the Prussians did at Gravelotte and Sedan For, be it remembered, there were two Divisions to one, and it was of great importance to deprive London of its defenders, not only to cause them retreat on the capital.

The incidents of the battle will be related by other correspondents. Permit me only a few hurried remarks upon its general features.

The allied forces of Carey and Staveley had placed Sir Hope in a dangerous situation on Saturday, not by capturing his position on Fox Hill, but by turning it, so that it was no longer tenable. It is even probable that Sir Hope might have held Fox Hill till dark on Saturday, and have only retired next morning. Sunday was a *dies non*; let us suppose it had no existence, and suppose also that, as was indeed most likely, Sir Hope thought well to retire on Saturday evening. Staveley would then have done what he did—press on to Pirbright Common, and the battle of to-day would have been fought in the same position as it actually was. Carey and Staveley were separated by a considerable interval. They must have established their mutual communication. In doing so they would have discovered that the bridge at Mitchet lay directly between them, and was occupied by the enemy's outposts. Those outposts, far from the main body, would have been driven back; they would have blown up the bridge over the canal, but it would have been restored the same evening, and a chain of connecting links would been established along the interval between the two divisions. All roads would have been made practicable, and every bog marked as dangerous. The nearest lines of approach to each other would have been well known, and the exact time necessary for Carey's march calculated. At least all this would have been done by a Prussian army. The absence of such "taking trouble" was, in a great measure, the ruin of the French. To-day Carey marched one of his brigades by Mitchet-bridge headed by the Cavalry Brigade of the Prince of Wales. But Marshall, with his Life Guards, had been there in the morning and left a notice that the bridge was blown up. It is true that after some delay the cavalry forded the canal, and the infantry had a pontoon bridge thrown over for them. In real war there ought to have been no delay at all, and the two Divisional Generals would have been in constant communication with each other, so as to combine for the fatal blow. As it was Sir Hope reached an intrenched position at Chobham, not Chobham Ridges, before Carey could fairly come up. We cannot but think that there is hardly enough reality about this campaign, hardly enough even considering all the circumstances. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that this is the first attempt at anything at all approaching reality in England, and the experience gained already might save the English army from disaster if it had to take the field in the spring. The present manœuvres are somewhat tentative in character, and there are already many officers high in authority who declare that next year the commanders must be put in the field and left entirely to their own devices, except perhaps in prohibiting them from making night attacks, during several days. Then the commanders will not know where they will be next day. They will have to concert their plans not necessarily knowing where the enemy means to stand, and the transport—that terrible transport—will have to provide food, tents, &c., for their Divisions with. out any certainty whether they must be supplied on an advance or retreat. It will have to be put on a very different footing beforehand from that on which it now stands. If the men are now kept without tents, sometimes without food till the evening, though the very spot of their intended encampment is known, how much more difficult will it be to supply them when their resting-place is only certain after the day's battle? Another alteration is suggested by this campaign. Surely it is a strange pretence at reality to supply three hostile divisions from the same stores at Aldershott. Why should not one side be supplied from London, the other from the direction of the coast? That is to say, let each army draw its supplies along its own line of communication, as it must in war. We dwell on this question of supply, because it is undeniable that the supply is defective, and that the welfare of the Divisions would be imperilled by such defective supply in war. It is not a question of cost. Plenty of money is being spent. Nor do we believe that more could have been done under the circumstances. It is the circumstances that must be altered if the English Army is to be fit to take the field against a wary and well-trained enemy. Let not the matter be complicated by departmental quarrels—neither, let us say, with comfortable delight in a friend's mishaps. "The Control has broken down." It has succeeded in some things, failed in others. Let us rejoice in the successes, and set ourselves to repair the defective machinery which has caused the mishaps.

More trained transport is wanted, and the trains of supply must be commanded and directed by military officers accustomed to hold the reins of discipline with a firm hand. There is hardly a man in the camps who has not strange tales to tell of helpless convoys and listless waggoners. A thousand excuses may be found this year. None must be needed next autumn.

It is a pleasanter task to point out the capabilities of the troops, their strength and their patience, the proof that Generals can hold their divisions in hand, the altogether invaluable practice in the art of marching and encamping, the evidently keen interest roused in some military men, developed in others, and the cheerful endurance of privations among the Militia and Volunteers. If no other points had been gained by the practice of the last few days, it is worth millions to England that such an order should be issued as the following:—

"MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

"General officers commanding divisions or detached brigades should indicate to the officers commanding artillery under their orders the general object of the movements about to be executed, and these officers would give direction to the captains of batteries as to the best mode of co-operating with and supporting them.

"Officers commanding batteries should be permitted, under the direction of their own commanding officers, to use their own judgment in selecting the best positions to enable them to operate with advantage either in covering an attack or retreat, conforming of course, as much as the nature of the ground will permit, with the movements of the corps to which they are attached.

"Any special directions received by the officer commanding Artillery from the General or other officer in command of troops, relative to any change in the disposition of the Batteries during the movements, will of course be promptly carried out.

"No Battery ought to be exposed to the risks of infantry fire, unless under unavoidable circumstances which occasionally occur in action.

By command,
"C. R. EGERTON, Major-General,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

"Aldershott, Sept. 17."

It will be some time before the above order will be perfectly understood and acted upon without mistakes, but its being issued is in itself a lesson. It is also a proof that the Army is not commanded by men bound hand and foot by tradition. None but military men of real experience can understand all that is contained in the short memorandum. When the Commander-in-Chief directed it's issue he added a third at least to the fighting capabilities of a British force. Infantry trained to work only with guns close beside them would have felt as if left in the cold when, as must have happened, the guns could not remain there. Now they will be trained to work for themselves and understand that the support of the guns is best when far from, or, at least, not too near them. Such a memorandum can only have been issued under the advice of the higher Artillery authorities, and the thanks of the whole Army are due, not only to the highest authority of all, but to the responsible advisers of the Horse Guards. With a stroke of the pen a whole tower of prejudices has been levelled, and it only remains to take care that no Artillery officer escapes such a tactical education as shall fit him to judge rightly how to "select the best positions to enable him to operate with advantage either in covering an attack or retreat." This it was exactly, and not the superiority in *material* which caused the difference between the Prussian and French Artillery and led to the Emperor Napoleon's exclamation after Sedan.

To-morrow the attack on Sir Home Grant will be continued, and it is probable that the best field day of the season will be the result.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

WE are glad to learn from India that the *Indian* Life Assurance Company, which was established towards the end of 1869, having its head offices at Bombay and Meerut, Upper India, is receiving a fair share of support, and being looked upon with considerable favour by the assuring public. The company is formed on the principle of the entire funds being invested in Government securities. Advances on house or landed property, or stocks, or shares, are prohibited. As regards the management, it is wholly Indian, no "home charges" can absorb or sequester its funds, and all pecuniarily interested in its condition can look into its affairs, so that it is hoped the Indian public will be secured against a repetition of such serious risks and losses as the collapse of the *Albert* entailed.

Policyholders in the *Albert* form the greater part of the business already transacted by the *Indian*, special facilities being offered to them. We notice in the prospectus that the company undertakes to recover whatever amount of claims may be declared by competent legal authority to be due on policies in the *Albert* and to persons who may assure with them on the following terms:—(*a*) The claim must be assigned to the company; (*b*) The amount realized will be placed to the assurant's account for the payment of future premiums, balances to bear interest at 4 per cent. till the sum is exhausted, and in the event of the policy lapsing by death, the balance will be added to the amount of claim. (*c*) Only the actual outlay connected with the recovery of claims on the *Albert* estate will be charged against the sum so recovered; but should any policyholder insist on the institution of legal proceedings with reference to such claim, he will be liable for the outlay. Assurants wishing to recover dividends from the *Albert* estate for themselves may do so. It is thought that a great deal of trouble and expense will be saved to claimants on the *Albert*, who will have the advantage of having their affairs managed by those thoroughly acquainted with insurance business, and will have the satisfaction of knowing that money already spent on assurance will continue to be utilized for the same purpose. Risk of miscarriage in the matter of individual claims is considerable. The risk will be materially lessened if it is known by those concerned in winding up the *Albert* estate that the professional agents of a well-managed assurance company are directing the affairs of a large body of claimants.

Amongst the directorate, which is highly influential, we notice the names of Mr. W. McLeavy (the chairman), manager of the Bank of Upper India; Mr. R. R. Deans, manager of the Allahabad Bank; Mr. W. Hobson, manager of the Mussoorie Savings Bank; Mr. J. C. Parry, late general manager Simla Bank Corporation; Mr. W. Stowell, manager of the Uncovenanted Service Bank; Mr. Warner, barrister-at-law; and Mr. Sheikh Ellahee Bux, Mr. D. Lancaster is the secretary. The Bombay branch is also under a board of directors, and is happy in having at its head a gentleman of well-known ability and experience in the person of Mr. Duncan McL. Slater, an associate of the London Institute of Actuaries, and for some time the secretary for Western India of the *Albert*. Under his direction the Bombay branch of the *Albert* had been a most lucrative concern, and the unfortunate end of the company elicited a widespread and general sympathy for the Western secretary. Mr. Slater, we remember, was well known in Edinburgh in connection with the *English and Scottish* Law Life Association, and the fact of his being now connected with this new company is an additional guarantee of its security, and, to use an appropriate word, *pucca* management. The scheme for taking over the full management of the tangled web the affairs of the *Albert* policyholders have got into, is, we understand, the device of Mr. Slater, and it reflects a great deal of credit upon that gentleman that he has found out a scheme which promises to alleviate a great deal of suffering and distress, and which so far as we can see, appears fair, equitable, and trustworthy. There seems every prospect of the *Indian* Life becoming a successful institution, as well as a safe investment for assurants.—*Insurance Record.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for this prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all thorough grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills.—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE following were the quotations of the different articles on sale at the Crawford Market on Saturday:—

DAILY PRICES—BEEF.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	4	0
Prime pieces, 2nd sort, ℔ lb ...	0	3	0
Brisket and round, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	2	6
Do 2nd sort, ℔ lb	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), ℔ lb ...	0	9	0
Do (round), ℔ lb	0	4	0
Meat, for soup, do	0	1	6
Shins, large, each ...	0	5	0
Do small do ...	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each.	0	4	0
Do salt, do	0	8	0
Suet, 1st sort, ℔ lb ...	0	3	0
Do 2nd sort do ...	0	4	0
Prime (Cape) Corned Meat Beef, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0

VEAL (large or small).

Hind Quarter, 1st sort	0	0	0
Fore do do	0	0	0
Hind do 2nd sort	3	4	0
Fore do do	2	14	0
Head, each ...	1	2	0
Liver and Heart ...	0	3	6
Feet, four ...	0	0	5

MUTTON (Gram fed).

Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Breast, ℔ lb ...	0	0	0
Head, each ...	0	0	0

MUTTON (1st sort).

Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder and Neck, ℔ lb ...	0	5	6
Breast, ℔ lb ...	0	4	9
Head, each ...	0	4	0

MUTTON (2nd sort).

Saddle, ℔ lb ...	0